



# JEWISH OBSERVER

AND  
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. II, No. 43

OCTOBER 23, 1953

Sixpence



## JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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- Cover Picture shows the Duke of Edinburgh and Madame Elath receiving the ovation of the guests at the Guildhall Coronation Forest Banquet.

—Photo Planet News

## CONTENTS

The Week ... ..	2
Guildhall Scene: The Duke of Edinburgh's Speech; What Israel Thinks ... ..	3
Israel lodges U.N. Complaint; Ben-Gurion speaks to the Nation ... ..	4
Qibya Documentary: Prelude—The Yahud Affair; the Attack on Qibya; Mixed Armistice Commission Meeting; British Foreign Office Statement; "Big Three" Foreign Ministers Act; Israel Foreign Office Statements ... ..	5-6
Comment: Qibya ... ..	7-8
In the News: Moshe Dayan; "Miss Israel"; Man of the Trees; Tastes in Job-Hunting; Smallest Public Meeting? ... ..	9-10
What Kind of State? by David Ben-Gurion ... ..	11
Israel: Co-operatives are turning Capitalist, by Yaakov Morris ... ..	12
Letters to the Editor: The Maccabiah—An Appraisal, from Pierre Gildesgame ... ..	15
Books: Medicine in Israel; Shavian Socialism; Around World Jewry ... ..	16
Jewish Affairs: Board of Deputies—Statement on Border; Education — Manchester Institute of Jewish Studies ... ..	17
Zionist Federation: Religion and the Modern Jew, by Professor Simon ... ..	18
The Guildhall Speeches: Viscount Samuel; Ambassador Elath; Sigmund Gestetner; Lord Nathan ... ..	21-22

## J.P.A.-J.N.F. NEWS

Joseph Collier thanks textile co-workers ... .. 23

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# THE WEEK

## ISRAEL'S CORONATION FOREST

### DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S PLEA AT GUILDHALL DINNER

A week opening with strife and bitterness was tempered by the Duke of Edinburgh's impressive plea for toleration and for the avoidance of bitterness in Anglo-Israeli relations. But before this remarkable Anglo-Jewish event it had been a week marked rather by discord than by toleration:

¶ After a series of murderous assaults on the Israel border settlement of Yahud which resulted in a number of deaths including that of a young mother and her two children, a reprisal raid was made by Israelis on Wednesday of last week on the nearby Arab village of Qibya. 42 Arab men, women and children were killed and forty houses were demolished;

¶ on Friday, the Israel Ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Office in London and told of British horror at this "apparently calculated attack"; a formal Note to the same effect was presented by the British Ambassador in Tel Aviv to the Israel Foreign Ministry;

¶ later, the U.S., French and British Foreign Ministers, who were meeting in London, decided to refer the Arab-Israel tension to the Security Council;

¶ Washington was slower and more cautiously off the mark in its protest; but over the weekend American comment grew in indignation at Israel's action and culminated on Tuesday, somewhat confusedly, by suspending major economic aid to Israel "because of Israel's refusal to abide by the U.N. ruling on the Jordan diversion";

¶ Israel began to state its position only on Sunday; a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the raid had been carried out by angry villagers. On Monday Premier Ben-Gurion broadcast to the Nation: he denied that any Israel Army units had participated in the attack and recounted the long chain of attacks on Jews by Jordanian marauders;

¶ the Israel Army released details of some 400 Jewish civilians, killed by



Ambassador Elath arrives at the Foreign Office to receive British protest.

marauders since May 1950;

¶ in the Security Council, after much preliminary quibbling an agenda for discussion was settled. The agreed wording was: "The Palestine question: compliance with, and enforcement of, the General Armistice agreement, with special reference to recent acts of violence, and in particular to the incident at Qibya on October 14; report of the Chief of Staff of the Armistice Commission."

¶ on Tuesday night the Israel Government lodged a comprehensive complaint of alleged Arab violations of the Armistice;

¶ Arab reaction was manifold. The Political Committee of the Arab League met in Amman on Wednesday; Major-General Glubb said that Arab public opinion would not be satisfied until the Arab Legion retaliated, but "that would mean war"; Iraq refused a Jordanian request for arms and equipment;

¶ Amidst all this, the Ben-Gurion mystery continued. He was accepted as a member of the *Sdeh Boker* settlement in the Negev. One condition of membership is non-participation in party politics. But only one man knew what "B.G." proposed to do—and Ben-Gurion would not tell—just yet.



## THE LONDON BANQUET

Some six hundred guests, including famous personalities in diplomacy, politics, literature and the arts, attended a Coronation Forest banquet among the elegant Gothic vaulted arches and stone effigies of floodlit Guildhall last Tuesday.

The guest of honour, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, spoke of the need for tolerance in "this age of tension and misunderstanding," of the Queen's pleasure in the planting of a forest in Israel to bear her name, and of the necessity of overcoming bitterness.

**Crown and Bible:** The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Rupert de la Bere, with an admonitory reference to the effigies of Gog and Magog frowning down from the corners of the Great Hall upon the large gathering, also emphasised the reward of traditional tolerance.

Lord Samuel contrasted the turbulent 4,000 years history of Palestine with the intense spiritual genius that had been fostered on its soil, and dwelt on the ancient link of the British Crown with the Bible, and of the strange connection "of this country in the North Sea with that land in Western Asia."

The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, offering a gift of a miniature ark to the Royal children, spoke of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest as "symbolising the links of friendship and common ideals" binding Britain and Israel.

**Gray Fabric of History:** From the moment the Duke of Edinburgh with his entourage entered the ancient Guildhall, still scarred by the second Great Fire of London in the blitz of December

1940, the proceedings became interwoven with the gray fabric of history.

The Royal party stood against the wintry stone walls, relieved here and there by the glint of gold and the white gleam of marble, while the hall resounded with cheers.

## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Speaking to a keenly attentive audience, the Duke of Edinburgh referred to present-day difficulties between peoples when he accepted the Commemorative Volume for the Queen, presented by Lord Samuel, and the Noah's Ark for the Royal children, presented by the Israel Ambassador.

"The decision to commemorate the Coronation with this forest has been made in an age of tension and misunderstanding," he said. Quoting the First Book of Kings, "And God said, ask what I shall give thee . . . And Solomon said, give therefore Thy servant an understanding heart," he commented: "But an understanding heart had not always been evident in the relations between our peoples."

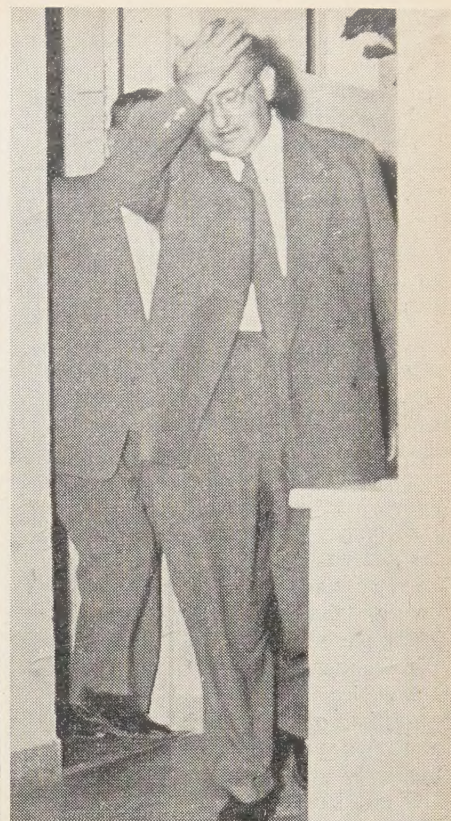
The Duke spoke of his pleasure at being able to receive the Commemorative Volume of the Coronation Forest and the gift of an Ark for Prince Charles and Princess Anne. He accepted the gift of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest as another convincing token—"if any were needed"—of the loyalty of the Queen's Jewish subjects.

Both he and the Queen considered it a compliment that Israel had honoured them with acceptance of the scheme. The Queen appreciated the gift and the thought prompting the gift.

In a reference to the part played by the Anglo-Jewish community within the Commonwealth and Empire, he said: "We are fortunate in the Jews who have made this country their second home. Science, industry, commerce, politics have all benefited." They had also fought gallantly for Britain, the Duke declared, recalling the parade of Jewish ex-Servicemen in London which he had reviewed.

Concluding amid rousing applause, the Duke of Edinburgh told his hearers: "Our earnest wish is that these two forests (the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest and the King George V Jubilee Forest) will bring with them living testimony that the good in man can outlast all past bitterness."

(Full report of the other speeches on page 21.)



The Ben-Gurion mystery — Coalition partner Perez Bernstein leaves Premier's home after talks.

## ISRAEL OPINION FEAR OF A BIG POWER "SELL-OUT"

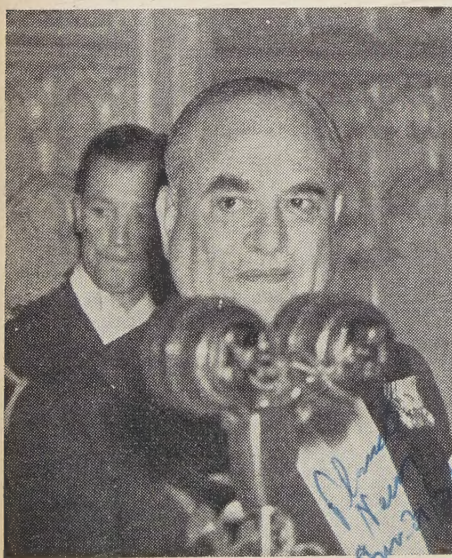
The general mood of Israel was reflected in Premier Ben-Gurion's speech to the nation on Monday when he summed up his attitude and that of the nation to the border tension, *cables our Special Correspondent, David Kimche, from Jerusalem.*

Meanwhile, although Arab Legion reinforcements have been sent towards Jerusalem and the Syrians are fortifying their border position, it is not believed in Israel that the present tension will lead to a general flare-up yet. The Legion does not appear to be ready for another war.

The Syrians remain the most likely troublemakers, but now that the matter is before the Security Council, Syria hopes to achieve diplomatically what she failed to achieve by force.

**Press Criticism of West:** While the population in Israel remains therefore unapprehensive with regard to the border situation, they fear a possible sell-out by the Great Powers and are indignant at their recent one-sided declarations.

Both left and right-wing papers are



Lord Nathan—"A green mantle for Galilee."



unanimous in criticising the Western move; at the same time there is considerable criticism of Israel's foreign policy which allowed Arabs to take the diplomatic initiative in this manner.

The political and security situation has received the urgent attention of the Government. Ben-Gurion has spent much time studying questions of security and is believed to have put forward plans for a drastic reorganisation of the security network.

**Will Ben-Gurion Stay?:** One question uppermost in Israeli minds—the future plans of Ben-Gurion—was not discussed in the Government session. Ben-Gurion himself has maintained an enigmatic silence on the subject and it is still not known whether he will continue at his post, resign or go on prolonged leave. The last possibility is now considered the least likely and it is believed that he will remain at his post for at least six weeks during the present crisis.

In the meantime, he has decided to live in the Negev and has been accepted as a member of *Sdeh Boker*, a settlement in the deep South which has been frequently attacked by marauders.

There have been many guesses at reasons underlying his wish to resign: the two most current are that there exist differences of opinion between him and other Mapai leaders and that he was voted down by the rest of the Government on a basic matter.

## ISRAEL'S COMPLAINT

Israel on Tuesday formally filed a complaint with the United Nations Security Council against alleged violations by Arab States of the General Armistice Agreements.

The complaint was in the form of a letter sent to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Abba Eban, Israel's Ambassador to the United States and Permanent Representative at the United Nations.

The letter referred to the Security Council Agenda item "relating to compliance with, and enforcement of, the General Armistice Agreements between Israel and four neighbouring States."

The letter then listed the following alleged violations:

"1. Continuous violations by Jordan of (a) Articles 3 and 4 of the General Armistice Agreement by attacks of regular and irregular Jordan armed forces against civilians in Israel; by brutal assaults of raiders from Jordan territory on lives and property in Israel;



*Foreign Military Attachés watch Israel Army.*

and by failure of the Government of Jordan to adopt and enforce effective measures against such acts of violence, thus endangering the security of the border area; and (b) article 8 of the General Armistice Agreement by preventing the implementation of the aforementioned article.

"2. Concerted and continuous efforts by Arab States to maintain a state of tension and undermine the security of the area by:

- (a) asserting the existence of a state of war and exercising belligerency against Israel, in particular, the conduct of illicit economic warfare and the maintenance of blockade measures;
- (b) warlike propaganda and threats against the territorial integrity and political independence of Israel, and
- (c) refusal of the Arab states to seek agreement by negotiation for effecting a transition from the present armistice to peace;

Such policies and practices being in violation of the specific provisions of the General Armistice Agreements, resolutions of the Security Council and the principles and purposes of the United Nations."

The Council will now have to consider whether it proposes to deal with the charges made by the Israel Government.

## BEN-GURION'S BROADCAST

*On Monday, Premier Ben-Gurion broadcast the following comment on the Quibya incident:—*

For over four years armed forces from Jordan and the other Arab countries have been breaking into Jewish settlements close to the frontier and into Jerusalem to rob and murder.

All our appeals to Mixed Armistice Commissions and all our attempts to get the Arab Governments to put an end to these crimes proved fruitless.

And now what had always been feared has come about.

**Restraint Breaks Down:** Frontier settlements in Israel, mostly of Jewish refugees from the Arab countries or survivors of Nazi concentration camps, have for years formed the target of these muderous raids; but they exercised restraint. After a mother and her two children were killed in their sleep in the village of Yahud last week, they attacked the village of Quibya on the other side of the frontier, which was one of the main centres of the gangs.

Every one of us is grieved at the shedding of blood, wherever it may occur. And no one deplors it more than the Government of Israel if in the reprisal raid on Quibya innocent blood was spilled. But all the responsibility rests on the Jordan Government which for years has tolerated and thereby encouraged acts of murder and pillage against the inhabitants of Israel.

**Army Not Involved:** The Government of Israel rejects with all vigour the absurd and fantastic allegation that six-hundred men of the Israel Defence Forces took part in the action against the village of Quibya.

It is by no means the view of the Government of Israel that neighbourly relations should be based on acts of reprisal. But neither can it agree that such relations should be characterised by a continued state of one-sided war.

This State will not agree—and we are sure that no upright man in the world will agree—that the lives of its citizens should go unprotected, and that armed Arab marauders, albeit for the present in small numbers, should invade it day by day, and week by week, to carry out murder, sabotage and robbery, without any hindrance or penalty from their Governments, without impediment on the part of the United Nations, and without any effective intervention on the part of the allies of these Arab States



# QUIBYA DOCUMENTARY

## PRELUDE—THE YAHUD AFFAIR

A one-year old boy, a four-year old girl, and their mother, were murdered on the night of October 12-13 by armed Jordanians who attacked the village of Yahud in the Lydda district. At one o'clock in the morning the attackers lobbed a hand grenade into a house in the village. The children were killed outright while the mother suffered serious injuries from which she subsequently died. An hour later fire was opened on a vehicle travelling on the Lydda road near Mahanej, Israel.

Tracks of those who attacked Yahud village led to a point near the armistice line, and an Israeli representative with U.N. observers, with the consent of the Jordanian authorities, crossed the line into Jordanian territory. The tracks led to a police station in the village of Rantis.

**M.A.C. Meeting of October 14:** On October 14 the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. blamed Transjordan for the murder at Yahud. The Commission found that the murder was a violation of the armistice agreement and called on Jordan authorities to take most vigorous measures for the prevention of a recurrence of such acts of aggression.

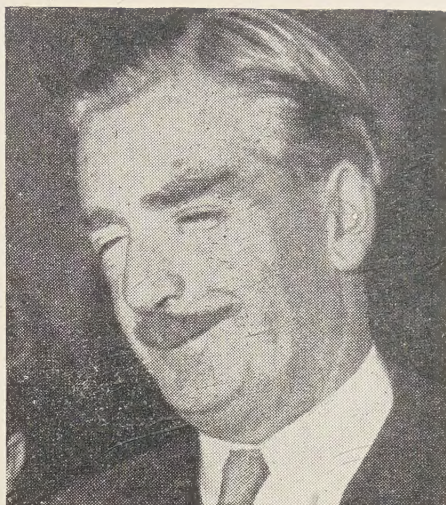
## THE ATTACK ON QUIBYA

On Thursday night, Jordan reported that on the night of October 14 at about 19.30 hours a considerable Israeli force estimated at battalion strength and supported by medium artillery deployed on the frontier village of Quibya and attacked the village from several directions using small arms, medium and heavy machine guns. This close-up had been preceded by an hour and a half of artillery barrage.

At about 21.30 hours a demolition party entered the village, blew up the school building and 39 houses, looted six shops and withdrew, the report said. Preliminary reports of casualties were 35 civilians killed, two wounded and 50 head of cattle destroyed. But it was feared that other bodies lay buried.

## MIXED ARMISTICE COMMISSION MEETING

On Thursday evening after a two-and-a-half hour meeting, the Israel-Jordan M.A.C., passed the following resolutions. The Israel delegate abstained.



Foreign Secretary Eden—"a most serious view."

i) The crossing of the armistice line by a fully armed force of the Israeli regular army estimated at half a battalion, its entering the village of Quibya on the night of 14-15 October to attack the inhabitants with automatic arms fire, shells and TNT, leading to the complete demolition of 41 houses and the village school and the killing of 52 innocent persons, as well as the entering of part of this force into the village of Shuqba, violate the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Armistice Agreement.

(ii) The opening of three-inch mortar fire by a supporting force across the armistice line and on Budrus village leading to the damage of a number of houses and to the wounding of the officer responsible for the National Guard, violates the third paragraph of Article 3 of the Armistice Agreement.

(iii) The Armistice Commission decided that it is very important that the Israeli authorities should take the most stringent measures to prevent the recurrence of these aggressions against Jordan and its citizens.

## BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT

At 12.30 p.m. last Friday, October 16, the Foreign Office in London issued the following statement:

Her Majesty's Government take a most serious view of the recent incident in which Israel forces have attacked three villages in Jordan, inflicting considerable casualties. In Her Majesty's Government's view there is no possible justification for the action of the Israel armed forces, which has been con-

demned by the Mixed Armistice Commission.

This attack constitutes the gravest violation so far of the terms of the Armistice Agreement and will only endanger peace in the area.

Her Majesty's Ambassador in Tel Aviv has been instructed to express to the Israel Government the horror of Her Majesty's Government at this apparently calculated attack.

Her Majesty's Government expects the Israel Government to bring to justice those who are responsible and to take measures to compensate the victims.

(Continued on page 6)

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—Ray Alan in the "Tribune."

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**QUIBYA DOCUMENTARY — From page 5.**

### "BIG THREE" FOREIGN MINISTERS ACT

On Sunday, October 18, the Foreign Office in London issued the following statement:

The three Foreign Ministers (of the United Kingdom, France and the U.S.A.) noted with grave concern the recent incidents culminating in Israeli armed action of October 14 in Quibya, which, according to their information, resulted in serious loss of life and property inside Jordan. They recalled the tripartite declaration of May 25, 1950, affirming the determination of their Governments immediately to take action, within and outside the United Nations, to prevent any violation of frontiers or armistice lines.

They have therefore jointly requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the tension between Israel and the neighbouring Arab States, with particular reference to recent acts of violence and to compliance with and enforcement of the armistice agreements.

## ISRAEL FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENTS

On Monday, October 19, an Israel Foreign Ministry spokesman issued two statements. The first said:

In connection with the Security Council's consideration on the subject of compliance with the Armistice Agreements, Israel has repeatedly had occasion in recent years to draw attention to the situation arising from Arab non-compliance with these Agreements.

On 23 July 1953, in a communication



*Foreign Minister Sharett—"Arabs' persistent refusal."*

to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Israel pointed out that during 1952, Armistice violations by Arabs had resulted in 135 casualties, including 60 killed, and no fewer than 3,742 illegal criminal border crossings. In the period between January-October 1953, 49 Israel subjects were killed on the Israel-Jordan border, 79 were wounded and 23 taken prisoner. Thirty-four cases of armed robbery were reported.

Since the date of the Tripartite Declaration on the Middle East in May 1950, 421 Israel subjects have been killed and wounded on the Israel-Jordan border, there were 128 cases of sabotage, 860 armed attacks and 3,263 cases of theft.

The gravity of the situation may be seen from the decisions of the Mixed Armistice Commission. In the period June 1952 to June 1953 M.A.C. ruled against Jordan in 159 cases and against Israel in 25 cases. In March 1953 Israel formally proposed high-level discussions between Israel and Jordan with a view to considering steps to end border strife.

This proposal was rejected by Jordan, and it was not until June 1953 that Jordan indicated her acceptance of a more limited agreement known as a "Local Commanders Agreement".

Israel has already made specific suggestions beyond its acceptance of the Local Commanders Agreement for steps to reduce border tension, and has continued to press for consideration. These proposals have been turned down by Jordan. Since then, border violations have continued unabated, and their character has changed for the worse.

Israel welcomes the Security Council's call to the parties concerned for full compliance with the Armistice Agreements, and is ready to take all practical steps to ensure this end.

Impartial consideration of the situation must take account of the entire background since the Arab aggression against Israel in 1948. Israel's view has always been that Middle Eastern security requires a rapid advance from Armistice to a real peace formalised by freely negotiated peace agreements expressed in the cessation of all acts of hostility—economic, diplomatic and military.

This view has been consistently supported by the organs of the United Nations, as expressed in resolutions of the General Assembly and in Security Council decisions. Israel's view is that the Arabs' persistent refusal to discuss peace, accompanied by a continuous policy of armistice violation, inflammatory threats of a second round, by diplomatic aggression and economic boycott and blockade, present a central factor in the consideration of Middle Eastern security.

Israel hopes that consideration of Middle Eastern security will result in appropriate steps being taken without delay, leading to real peace and a reduction of tension in the area. In such steps Israel is ready at all times to co-operate to the fullest extent.

**A second statement issued later in the day by an Embassy spokesman stated:**

The recent events on the Israel-Jordan border resulted from the settlers in Israel's frontier villages—who have recently been issued with arms for self-defence against attack, and who include a number of ex-service men—having finally lost patience in face of the constant attacks to which they have been subjected.

They organised and carried out the attack on Quibya after an Israel woman and her two children had been murdered by Jordan attackers in the village of Yahud, 11 kms. inside the Israel frontier.

This was the last straw in a long series of almost nightly incursions, murders, robberies, assaults on communications and other acts of violence which have been taking place for months past, apparently without the Jordan authorities making any serious effort to maintain control on their side of the border.

The Government and the people of Israel most deeply regret that matters should have reached such a pitch as to involve the recent tragic loss of life, but they feel they must still insist that the basic responsibility must be laid at the door of the Jordan authorities themselves.

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# COMMENT

## QUIBYA

The raid on Wednesday of last week on the Arab village of Quibya, which resulted in the death of some 42 Arab men, women and children, was carried out by armed villagers of the nearby Jewish settlement of Yahud, according to the Israel Prime Minister. It was by its very size and nature, in a different category to the long chain of incidents on the border. It was, as Ben-Gurion said, a "reprisal" by villagers who had suffered much and "whose patience was exhausted"—a phrase with a familiar history, but which does fairly accurately reflect much popular feeling in Israel today.

Be that as it may, the news of the attack, accompanied by its shocking killings, have hurt Israel's friends and provided her enemies with another stick with which to belabour her practices.

The Israel Government and Ben-Gurion in his broadcast to the people of Israel have regretted and deplored the loss of life—innocent lives—which has resulted from the attack. But any inclination to condemn the attackers and their deed as wrong, shocking and damaging—which would have been proper—has been clearly stilled at the outset by the violence and the nature of the reaction of the Western Powers.

### "Classic" British Reaction

The British reaction was almost classic. Just as in the bygone years of the Mandate, the diplomatic approaches of the Jewish Agency and the frequent appeals of the moderates were ignored and cold-shouldered by the Mandatory authorities, while heed was taken of violence. Flogging was stopped by the British authorities in Palestine after the terrorists had flogged British officers as a reprisal; hangings were stopped after the terrorists had hanged the two British sergeants as reprisal; and "illegal" immigration in the end forced the abandonment of the Mandate itself.

British policy in Palestine in the immediate post-war years had put a premium on violence and reprisals; it held up to scorn and ridicule the moderates with their diplomatic approaches to the Great Powers. They achieved nothing that compared with the whip, the rope, the bullet and the over-crowded ships of immigrants. All this was noted in Palestine. It was a memory stored away in the new Israel. It was hoped that in time it could be forgotten and the new relationship based on mutual understanding be fully developed.

### Churchill and the Foreign Office

For a time the signs were propitious. During the last phase of the Labour Government and the first phase

of the Conservative Government Anglo-Israel relations improved as Anglo-Egyptian relations deteriorated. But already earlier this year leading members of the Israel Cabinet and Army were becoming gravely concerned at British policy at the very time when Sir Winston Churchill had delivered his remarkable pro-Zionist declaration in the House of Commons.

This is no afterthought, no alibi for the present situation. On May 22 we described the then existing situation in these words:

The chasm which divided the Prime Minister's words in Parliament last week from the reality of Foreign Office policy towards Israel bears no relation to the geographical proximity of the two offices.

It is pointed out in Jerusalem that by now the much talked-about Anglo-Israel *rapprochement* has been in full swing for just over two years. But nothing substantial had come from the military talks; nothing had come from last year's loan negotiations; nothing tangible had emerged from a variety of diplomatic exchanges except signs that British policy in this region was returning to its well-trodden and all too familiar path.

Thus against the negative British diplomacy *vis-à-vis* Israel, the positive gains of the Arab States were: Jordan, which is a particular irritant at the moment, is receiving a substantial subsidy which was greatly increased at the very moment when Israel's request for a small loan was rejected.

During the more serious frontier incidents, the British Government used a somewhat rasping tone in its diplomatic communications which rather offended Israeli susceptibilities; on other occasions Whitehall seems to have been either off-handish, curt, casual, unresponsive or dilatory in its contacts with Israel.

But the Israel officials, charged with ensuring the security of their State, are clearly worried on this score. This border problem has become a sore; it is felt that the Government in Amman has little or no authority in the border regions patrolled and violated by the Palestinian National Guard.

### Israel's Pleas Unheeded

That apparent lack of authority of the Amman Government over its Palestinian border was thought to be by the Israel authorities at the very root of the problem. The Israel Army Chief of Operations, Major-General Dayan (who has now gone to New York to advise the Israel delegation at the Security Council) some time ago stated his views on a possible solution of the Israel-Jordan border problem.

He said that since the Syrian Government had sent a Syrian division to occupy and guard the Syrian-Israeli border, there had been no infiltration or marauding on



## COMMENT — Continued from page 7

that sector. The border had been quiet. But for reasons best known to themselves the Jordanian authorities had virtually no regular troops to seal the border at its most vulnerable points. It left that to the locally recruited "National Guard" units which were more inclined to run with the marauding hares than to hunt with the hounds. Under the circumstances, some have suggested that it might be even preferable to have British troops, as Jordan's Ally, to occupy the Jordanian border area, than to leave this open sore festering until the inevitable crisis would compel the attention of the Great Powers.

### Jordan Rejected Control Proposals

The only step that was taken was to arrange a "high level" meeting at Government House in the demilitarised zone of Jerusalem at which Major-General Dayan was the Israel representative. In a four-hour discussion the Jordanian representatives turned down every major Israeli proposal that would have led to a more effective control of the border.

There followed however a period of comparative quiet on the border, marked by some examples of local co-operation between the local Israel and Jordanian police. But the quiet was only comparative. It was broken some two weeks ago with attacks on the border settlement of Yahud and its communications with the neighbouring Ben Shemen and Lydda, which resulted in the death of a mother, her two children and of a pioneer settler in the village.

Then came the attack on Quibya. The actual circumstances of the assault are still shrouded in some confusion. But we have the Israel Premier's assurance that no regular army units participated. However, the action, apparently taken on local initiative, has greatly added to the bitterness which rests as a heavy cloud on the border situation.

### Dulles and Whitehall

The news of the Quibya attack and the report of the findings of the Mixed Armistice Commission reached the Foreign Office on Friday. The Levant Department drafted a comment which was to be made by the Foreign Office "spokesman" at the daily press conference. The statement was seen by the Foreign Secretary and approved. It was also shown to Messrs. Dulles and Bidault who were in conference with Eden at the time. The following morning however, *The Times* printed the statement as a policy declaration by the Government and thus gave it much greater weight than had been originally intended.

And then the Foreign Office reacted in the classical manner. What it had previously refused the Israelis in

response to repeated appeals through the usual diplomatic channels, it now accorded to the violence of the villagers from Yahud Settlement. It asked the Security Council to consider the whole question of Israel-Arab border tension and warned General Glubb against precipitate counter-action by the Arab Legion. The warning, as it happened, was not necessary; the Legion was caught unprepared for any action.

The U.S. Secretary of State was fully in accord with his British colleague. He required no pushing by the British as was suggested by some Washington reports on Monday. On the contrary, according to Whitehall versions, the U.S. reaction was if anything stronger than the British.

But what happens next? The battle of words in the Security Council will produce no solution unless it deals with the roots of the tragedy of which the attack on Quibya was an ugly outgrowth. Mr. Ben-Gurion in his broadcast on Monday has categorically denounced any suggestion that a policy of reprisal and counter-reprisal can produce a solution; nor will disingenuous resolutions that spotlight Israel but turn a blind eye to Malaya and Kenya provide the basis of a settlement.

### Accepting the Border

So far neither the Foreign Office nor the State Department has produced any proposals, or seems to have seriously thought about them. The one suggestion that has been made is to greatly enlarge the U.N. Observer Corps. It is not a suggestion that commends itself greatly to either party. For the real source of any solution is the acceptance of the border by Israel and the Arabs. Israel has accepted it; has Jordan?

The first thing that is required is the effective sealing of the Jordan border which could then act as the prerequisite for workable Israel-Jordan local co-operation. But to this end the Central Government in Jordan must assert its authority over its border regions, or must be assisted by its British Ally to do so. That would be an effective contribution towards a solution.

### STATEMENT BY THE HONORARY OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE ZIONIST FEDERATION

The Honorary Officers and Executive Council have now had an opportunity of dealing with the editorial which appeared in the "Jewish Observer and Middle East Review," of September 18th, entitled "No Propaganda for Yom Kippur," and in particular with the criticism which that editorial expressed concerning the Jewish Marriage Laws. In a note published by the Editor two weeks later, he made it clear that the aforementioned criticism did not reflect the policy of the Zionist Federation.

The Honorary Officers and Executive Council of the Zionist Federation desire to make it abundantly clear that the editorial, "No Propaganda for Yom Kippur" did not represent the policy of the Zionist Federation, and regret any impression to the contrary.



# IN THE NEWS

## MOSHE DAYAN

Major-General Dayan, the Israel Army Chief of Operations, who has gone to New York to advise the Israel delegation to the Security Council on recent border incidents, will be able to draw on a varied record of experience. He received his first training in dealing with Arab terrorists from the late General Wingate during the Palestine troubles in the late thirties.

In 1939 he was able to obtain a different kind of experience when he was detained in the Acre fortress by the British Mandatory authorities. He was kept there until 1941 and from prison moved to the post of one of the Palmach leaders who protected the road into the Lebanon so as to clear it for the allied invasion of the Levant states.

## COMMANDO LEADER

He was wounded, picked up unconscious on the battle-field and subsequently lost his left eye. In the Arab-Israel war he was first a commando leader before becoming the commander of the Jerusalem area during the second part of the siege of the New City. His firm handling of the situation contributed greatly to the successful outcome of the siege.

During the siege and immediately afterwards he developed good relations with the Arab commanders of the Arab Legion and a private telephone line was established between his command and that of the Arab Military Governor of the Old City, Colonel Abdullah el-Tel. In this way they managed to settle a number of minor disputes and differences without having to call in the United Nations or any other outsider.

## ANTI-BRITISH ARABS

Dayan's strongest impression of his contacts with the Arab commanders of the Arab Legion at that time was their intense hostility towards the British commanders who ranked above them, particularly Major-General Glubb and Brigadier Lash. The Arab commanders felt that they were being continuously slighted by their British commanders and Abdullah el-Tel's defection and escape to Egypt was due, in Dayan's view, very much to this bitter anti-British feeling in the upper reaches of the Arab Legion.

Dayan will be seeing and hearing in New York one of his Jordanian opposite numbers of that time, Dr. Fawzi

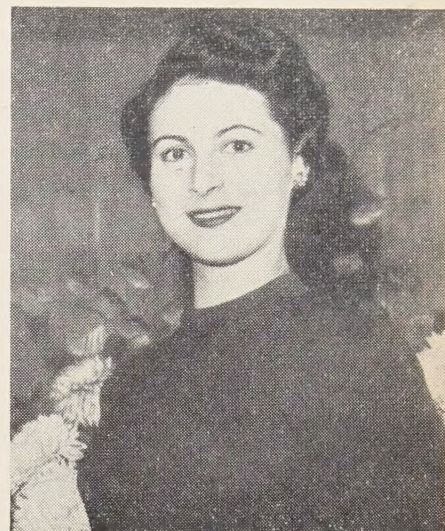
Mulki, Jordanian Premier, who is also flying to New York. Mulki was a close friend of the late King Abdullah and not averse to a settlement with Israel on the lines that Abdullah had in mind. Since the King's death, his position has been very difficult. As a moderate and reputed friend of the British, he has had to show the extremists, at least in speech, that he can be more violent than any of them and more irreconcilable on the question of Israel.

## "MISS ISRAEL" FOR THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL BALL

"Miss Israel 1953," who is one of the candidates in a world beauty contest in London organised by Mecca Ltd., is to attend the International Ballroom championship arranged by Elsa Wells at the Albert Hall next Thursday.

"Miss Israel," who is the third Israeli girl to hold the title, is a 19-year-old student of psychology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Her name—Chavazelet Dror—means "Lily of Sharon" and "Freedom." She was chosen at a country-wide beauty contest organised by the Israel women's paper "L'Isha," after recently completing her two years' service in the Israel Army.

Born in Austria, Miss Dror came to Israel with her refugee parents at the age of four. Her father is a Tel Aviv manufacturer.

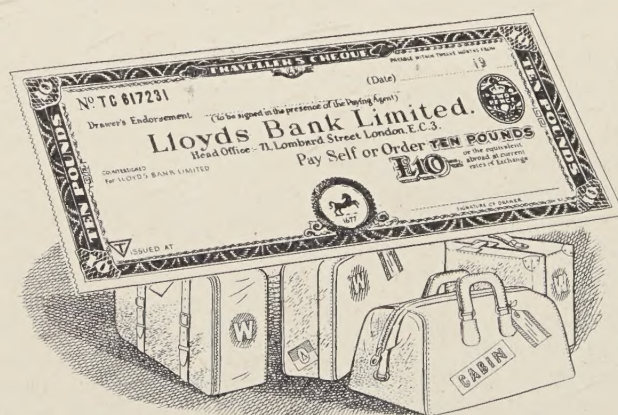


Israel beauty queen Miss Chavazelet Dror, is to attend the Albert Hall Dance Festival.

The Albert Hall Ball is being sponsored by the *Jewish Observer And Middle East Review* in support of the "Friends of Jewish Agricultural Training."

## MAN OF THE TREES

When President Ben-Zvi formally opened the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition, there sat behind him Mr. Richard St. Barbe Baker. This place of honour was not given lightly: it fell to



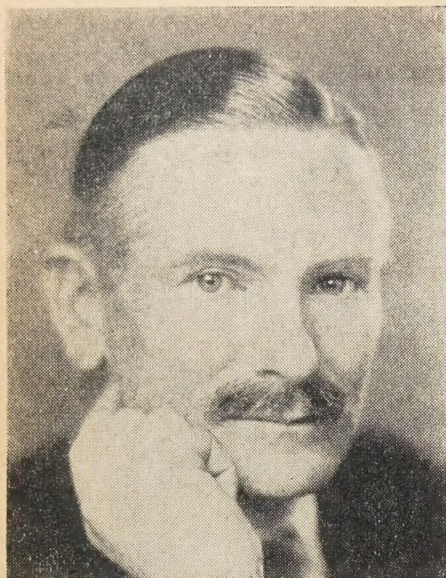
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Mr. Richard St. Barbe Baker—trees to combat the desert.

a man who had dedicated his whole life to a crusade against the desert.

The founder of *Men of the Trees*, whose aim is "to encourage all to plant, protect and love trees everywhere," Mr. Baker has long seen in Palestine, and then Israel, the scene of many fulfilled ambitions. Indeed, Mr. Baker told me, he looks on all his work elsewhere as one long apprenticeship for future work in Israel.

The most recent of Mr. Baker's many visits to the desert areas of the world was a voyage across the Sahara last year to estimate the speed of the desert's advance and to explore means of arresting it.

He was first in Palestine in 1929, at the joint invitation of the Jewish National Fund and the then High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor. With Mrs. Ben-Zvi, now Israel's First Lady, as one of his foremost supporters, Mr. Baker founded a local branch of *Men of the Trees*, headed by representatives of all the religious communities of the country.

"I shall never forget," he told me in a reference to those early days, "the sight of 4,000 children in a four-mile long procession celebrating the Festival of the Trees by planting trees at *Bayit V'Gan*, near Jerusalem." Since then, Mr. Baker added proudly, 31 million trees have been planted in Israel.

### CORONATION FOREST— "FINE SITE"

He was particularly enthusiastic over the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest—"a fine site in a needy part of the

country." He said that no country could benefit as fully from afforestation as Israel. There one could be sure that the "dry bones" of the Prophet Ezekiel would live again.

"The atomic bomb could not restore fertility to the desert or alleviate land-hunger—the real cause of world unrest," Mr. Baker added. The real clash was not between East and West but between man and that third of the Earth that was desert.

In this struggle Israel was a "key-centre." Mr. Baker looks forward to the day when he can return to Israel and start a school to further the biological approach to the culture of trees.

### TASTES IN JOB-HUNTING

The extent of the retreat from manufacturing trades to white-collar jobs is illustrated by the latest annual report of the Sabbath Observance Employment Bureau. Whereas in the past the Bureau placed applicants mainly in the tailoring, fur, and dressmaking trades, now the demand is for office and shop jobs.

Of a total of 879 placed in situations in 1952, by far the most (172) were shorthand typists. Next came clerks (120), which is, I suppose, almost the same thing; then shop assistants (101), book-keepers (86) and typists (68).

Thirty-four travellers and representatives were placed, and thirty-nine warehousemen and packers.

Only two became furriers, eight tailors and ten dressmakers. Lowest category was among boot and shoe "operatives." There was only one.

It all seems to add up to a mild occupational revolution. And what will fiction writers be able to do without their stock comic character, "the little Jewish tailor," who seems to be a fast-vanishing species?

### SMALLEST PUBLIC MEETING?

A correspondent has sent me the following report from the *Manchester Jewish Telegraph* of Friday, October 9:

When Maurice Jaffe, LL.B., of Israel, arrived at Mamlock House to address a public meeting, he found that his audience numbered exactly one person—Mr. W. Rosenblat of Hightown, Manchester.

Mizrachi officials who sponsored the meeting, Mr. Sydney Needoff (chairman), the Rev. M. Perlman and Mr. S. Frieslander (organising secretary) were also present. The *Jewish Telegraph* reporter was there, too.

At 4 p.m., half an hour after the scheduled beginning, there were no

further additions to the audience and the meeting was abandoned.

It was suggested that the Chief Rabbi's appearance in Southport, where he was speaking, and the fine weather, were the main causes of the fiasco.

My correspondent asks: "Is this a record?"

*Hamazkir writes:*

### BRITISH GUIANA

The political developments in British Guiana serve to recall a rather interesting project for a Jewish settlement in that colony before the last war, the materialisation of which might have exercised a moderating influence upon the present situation. The project arose as a result of the flight of scores of thousands of Jews from Germany and other parts of Central Europe in consequence of the increasing barbarity of Hitler's policy. The late Neville Chamberlain, who was then Prime Minister, made a proposal in the House of Commons in November, 1938, that an initial trial settlement of 3,000 to 5,000 young Jews should be undertaken in British Guiana, on an area of 10,000 square miles, later increased to 40,000.

This proposal, coming from so authoritative a source at a time of growing alarm, naturally aroused considerable discussion. But as there was no Jewish organisation able to tackle the plan, and as there were no funds available for the purpose, and the British Government itself took no action, nothing came of it. Jewish refugees, however, began to trickle into British Guiana individually or in small groups until the Jewish population there reached a total of about one thousand. But they must have found conditions unsatisfactory, as there has recently been steady Jewish emigration.

### TRIESTE

Although Trieste cannot be said to have played any important part in Jewish history in general, the name of the city was very much on the lips of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe between the two wars, as it was from there that a very considerable proportion, if, indeed, not the major proportion of the emigrants set out for Palestine. The ships of the Lloyd Triestino were kept very busy with this emigration traffic, and periodical agreements used to be made between this company and the Zionist Organisation or the Jewish Agency to secure reductions on the fare and suitable conditions of accommodation.



## WHAT KIND OF STATE?

By DAVID BEN-GURION

In answer to a letter from a Los Angeles Rabbi, Simon A. Dolgin, the Israel Premier replied to a series of questions put to him. The following is the text of Mr. Ben-Gurion's first letter to Mr. Dolgin:—

Allow me to say immediately that you posed in your letter one of the central questions of the Jewish people in our day, and you presented the question with unusual clarity, thought, and understanding. And I rejoice over the fact that a Jew who resides in Los Angeles is concerned with a question of this calibre.

I doubt whether you will find many Swedish, or Finnish people, or sons of any other people who live as you in America, whose thoughts are burdened by this question, although they too have a "State of Israel" of their own, a bit larger, and established and wealthier. And the very fact that this question concerns American Jews, without troubling American Swedes or Italians, indicates something. . . .

**Offer My Life:** I accept your bewilderment and fear at the idea that the State of Israel might be merely a state. I am, in truth, prepared to accept the State of Israel as a state, and am prepared to offer my life for it, even if this state does not excel in anything special. We have the right to a free and independent existence by virtue of our existence alone, even if we have no historic mission or any moral pre-eminence.

But I do not believe that the Jewish people are like unto all the peoples, for, firstly, I do not believe any people are as "all the peoples". Every nation differs from its neighbour and has something particular, personally characteristic. Secondly—I believe in a fundamental difference between the Jewish people and all other nations.

**"Chosenness" of the Orthodox:** I do not believe in the "chosenness" of the Orthodox, but I do believe in our individuality, and in our great dedication, from the time we came into being and unto this day. . . .

I do not accept your words that a "secular state" has no attractive force. I do not know what you mean by the classification of "secular"; is it your intention to say that the State of Israel must be conducted according to the *Shulchan Aruch*? If this is your idea, I oppose the idea in itself on the score of possibility and on that of desirability, and I am certain that a state like that

will not serve as a bridge between my grand-children and your grand-children. For I do not conceive of grand-children of American Jews cherishing a state that lives according to a *Shulchan Aruch* which is strange to them.

**Religious or Secular State:** It seems to me that I am not belittling your important letter—and it is truly important!—when I say that the questions in your letter are presented with far greater clarity than the answers. And though I am certain that I understood your questions well, I am not so certain that I understood your answers well. And if I understood them, I do not accept them and I do not agree with them. If, by contrast to a "secular" state, you behold a "religious" state as ideal, and believe that such a state can bind together grand-children, then I disagree with you. Such a state will as definitely estrange our grand-children as would "anarchy".

But if, in contrast to a "secular" state, you want a state that has a *profound Jewish dedication with universal human overtones*, then I agree, and I believe that such will be the State of Israel. After all, classifications alone do not say anything. The principal thing is the content intended by the classification. And you will allow me to renounce completely the concepts of "secular" and "religious", and to tell you what in my opinion is likely to preserve the unity of the Jewish people, and what is the dedication of the State of Israel.

**Book of Books:** I would desire all the Jews to settle in their land. It is possible that this will be essential—if not for all of them, then at least for most of them. But I do not know, and I doubt if anyone knows, if this will occur or not. I am certain that this fact is *possible* and I am certain that it is *desirable*. But I do not know if it is essential, and if it will occur. And the question you asked remains: what will unite our grand-children here and your grand-children there? My answer is two things—the State of Israel and the Book of Books.

I do not accept your analogy with the Swedes. We are not Swedes, although it is possible that many Jews will in fact live without any Jewish content or ties. But they will remain Jews. And in order to enrich their Jewish content there is a need for two things, and this is a point where again I disagree with you. From your words it appears that the existence of the people of Israel in the Diaspora,



Ben-Gurion at last week's Israel Army manoeuvres.

or in America, and their ties with the people of Israel, depend entirely on Israel in its "non-secular" manifestation or in some other way.

This is not so. First: it also depends on the Jews who will live outside Israel. And as a foundation for their Jewishness I see, as of *first importance*, the Bible, the Bible in the original. I do not see any reason why you, and other Jews . . . who have a Jewish consciousness should not bequeath your children a knowledge of the Book of Books in the original.

**"Orthodox and Free":** This is the source and root of the Jewish nation. The Orthodox Jew will teach the Bible as a book given from Heaven and written entirely by Heaven prior to the creation of the world. The irreligious ("free") Jew will accept the books as an expression of the great Jewish genius in the field of religious and moral thought, and as an exalted human creation like unto which there are not many in world literature. This book will raise the self-esteem of every Jew, give him a historical and moral background and explain to him how and why the State of Israel was established anew.

And the second thing that will serve to cement the unity of the Jewish people will be the State of Israel, which will seek to make concrete in its being the dedication of the prophets, and to become a source of dignity and pride for all the Jews of the world.

(By courtesy of the U.S. "Commentary")



## ISRAEL

CO-OPERATIVES ARE  
TURNING CAPITALIST

By YAAKOV MORRIS

When Israel emerged from its War of Independence one of the first questions to be determined was the relationship of the Histadrut to the State. The Histadrut was no mere Trade Union movement engaged solely in the struggle to defend and better the conditions of the working class. Important as this function was, its role in the colonisation of the country and as a pioneer in its industrial development far surpassed its union function in importance.

It is due to this essential pioneering activity that a network of agricultural and industrial co-operatives developed as an integral part of the Histadrut. In both sectors it pioneered the way when private capital was too cautious or too chary to experiment.

**Co-operative Monopolies:** The co-operatives of the labour movement thus soon found themselves monopolising such branches as mixed farming, transport, road contracting, foundries, building material, etc. By the time Statehood had been won these represented a major percentage of the economic undertakings of the Yishuv.

When the State was established, people wondered if its democracy and form of government would reflect the real relationship of economic and political forces between the private and labour sectors. Experience has since shown that despite the preponderance of influence of the labour sector, the influence of outside aid has been a counterbalancing force. The Coalition Government, mainly based upon Mapai and the General Zionists, is but a reflection of this fact; if the Government had been determined by internal forces alone, a labour coalition of Mapai, Mapam and Poalei Mizrahi could until very recently have represented a decisive majority in Knesset and country.

But the relationship of Israel's two economies is still far from defined, for the national emergency has helped to conceal the issue. More obvious than the apparent political concessions made by the labour movement on a governmental plane have been the internal changes within the Histadrut itself.

Nowhere can this be more clearly illustrated than in the development of the co-operatives. In fact these very

influences provide the key towards understanding much of Mapai's policy within the Government and Histadrut, and also towards its coalition partners. They reveal the basic causes of conflicts which have arisen repeatedly between different wings of the party, and different groups within the Histadrut.

**Shareholders Enriched:** Few Israeli socialists could have foreseen that the Histadrut co-operatives would develop as a vested interest, often in conflict with



*Mordecai Namir, Secretary-General of the Histadrut—capitalist or socialist?*

Mapai and the labour movement. Beginning as branches of the labour economy, their own internal laws of growth have brought many to that precarious borderline between socialist and private enterprise.

This has been due to two major factors. First, they have prospered not only through the self-labour of their shareholding members but, in increasing measure, through the employment of hired workers.

Second, the value of their individual shares has so grown that to purchase a membership share in these co-operatives today requires an almost prohibitive amount of private capital.

As a result, two original principles of co-operativism have been broken—that of self-labour and of a growing membership. Their rapid growth in capital holdings and rate of profit have enriched their restricted number of members.

This profit is distributed in the form of dividends and other privileges, often greater than the return yielded by a comparative investment in private enterprise.

It must be emphasised, in all fairness to the co-operatives, that their prosperity has been due to hard work, and early economic initiative in fields where private capital feared to venture. But, nevertheless, it is an enrichment which has become increasingly dependent upon hired labour and a restricted membership. Repeated clashes between them and their employees over conditions of labour and wages have revealed the same laws of class struggle as is apparent in capitalism. At the same time children of the original members are given priority in joining either by inheriting their shares, or by graduated payments for new ones.

**Climbing to Middle-Class:** In political terms the growing wealth of the Histadrut co-operatives has had obvious effects upon their members. Economically, although they still work for salary as well as dividends, their standard of life has brought them well into the ranks of the middle-class. Their connections with the labour movement are becoming increasingly tenuous, even to the extent that many of them vote for the General Zionists at elections. They act as a right-wing pressure group within the Histadrut, exacting a political price from the Mapai for their continued support and often embarrassing it on issues such as wage and work conditions.

To take but one example of this, one merely has to look at the situation when the employees of a bus co-operative or Solel Boneh strike for better pay and appeal to the Histadrut for support. Who will the Mapai support? Both striker and employer are members of the Histadrut and often of the Mapai. Support of one must antagonise the other. Mapai must therefore follow a precarious and often untenable route between the two.

**Co-operatives and Public:** Certain co-operatives are primarily based upon self labour, hired labour being only incidental. Others have become dependent upon hired labour and this determines the 'right' or 'left' role played by the co-operatives within the Histadrut and Mapai. Similarly, there is a division between the agricultural co-operatives and the industrial ones in the city. These tend to have a more direct relationship with Israel's population, not only in terms of the percentage of hired workers

(Continued on page 14)





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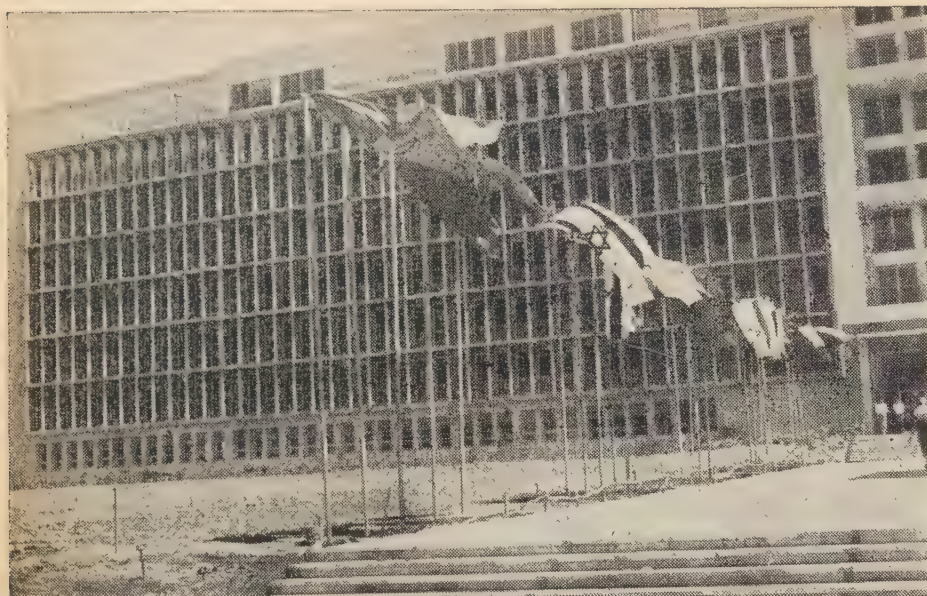
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The new Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv.

(Continued from page 12)

employed but also in their immediate contact with the consumer public.

Those in most direct, and therefore sensitive, relations with the wider public are the transport co-operatives such as Eged, Dan, Hamekasher, etc. It is here that the greatest clashes occur between Histadrut co-operatives and the general public, clashes from which the Mapai is suffering increasing embarrassment and from which the General Zionists are extracting political benefits.

The transport co-operatives such as Dan of Tel Aviv and Hamekasher of Jerusalem are a case in point. For a considerable period now a three-cornered fight has been going on between them, the general public and the government. Fares have been constantly increased to meet the rise in operational costs due to increased prices of spares, repairs, fuel, etc. But this book-keeping is made *after dividends are assured* and would not have been inevitable had the co-operatives not enjoyed a monopoly but been confronted by competition. In fact the progressive rise in fares has been such that many Israelis have now resorted to walking to work.

**Public Discontent:** Although Dan and Hamekasher have pressed each claim on the Government for fare increases with the plea of increased costs of operation, neither of them have published balance sheets. This has confirmed or induced the suspicion in the public mind that profits have continued to soar, concealed in the form of dividends and increased capital holdings.

Moreover, each Government con-

cession has been granted on condition that the co-operatives improve their services, which are sometimes scandalous. Buses are insufficient, overcrowded, and rarely cleaned. Bus stations and route stops are the scenes of fierce queueing and frequent disorders. The opinion is growing amongst the public that it is being exploited, and that the transport co-operatives have long ceased to consider working class interest.

The Dan co-operative is at present again pressing the Government for a rise in fares. This has resulted in a sharp rejoinder from the Director-General of the Ministry of Transport, Mr. Razily, who said that the co-operative was grossing £30,000 more than was authorised by previous agreement. He also stressed that better services had not been forthcoming in the main towns.

**Government Policy:** Although no clear-cut Government policy has developed towards the Histadrut Transport co-operatives, certain lines of approach are becoming apparent. Conscious of growing public resentment, the Government had repeatedly demanded improved services, only to find 'gentleman's' agreements broken.

Last week, Mr. Razily urged the Municipalities of Tel Aviv and Bnei Brak to purchase 52 per cent. of Dan's shares. At the same time, it has been revealed that a considerable part of the equipment purchased under the German Reparations Agreement will be devoted to the extension of the railway network which is Government-owned and run. This will do much to break the monopoly of the inter-urban bus co-operatives, relieving

existing pressure and forcing them through competition to yield better services.

The case of the transport co-operatives has been deliberately chosen to illustrate some of the basic dilemmas of the Histadrut and Mapai. If the party were to take strong action against the co-operatives, it would weaken its position inside the Histadrut. On the other hand its failure to do so will result in increased support for General Zionist propaganda amongst the public to break the Histadrut monopolies. It is interesting to note here that whereas in England it was the labour movement which pressed for nationalisation of transport, in Israel the right-wing makes this demand. The General Zionists see in nationalisation a useful political slogan in their war against the labour economy, and whereas Mapai is forced to remain relatively passive, they have taken the offensive in line with present public feeling.

**Prospects for the Future:** What has been said here in connection with the transport co-operatives is true, in varying degrees, of the other economic enterprises of the Histadrut, which stand at the crossroads of socialism or private enterprise.

In their present position they are, politically, getting the worst of both worlds, and economically are moving further away from the labour movement. Mapam, within the Histadrut, is pressing for radical reform, demanding that the co-operatives be controlled by the executive bodies of the Histadrut, that their profits be curtailed, their membership increased, and a return be made to their original roles of service to the working class and general public. Instead of hired labour they demand membership for all workers. There is much truth in the argument that unless these and other reforms are introduced, the co-operatives could eventually break from the Histadrut and take away one of its main sources of power.

In the meantime, in the struggle between labour and private economy, it is becoming increasingly apparent that it is labour which is yielding. It is doing so not only politically by coalition with parties of the right, but also economically in that the co-operatives are being dominated by the profit-motive and are becoming a vested interest group.

Unless active steps are taken internally within the Histadrut to arrest this development—and many think it is already too late to do so—the entire economic structure and political character of Israel will be transformed.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE MACCABIAH—AN APPRAISAL

Sir,—All those who worked to ensure the success of the Fourth Maccabiah will be grateful to your Special Correspondent for his report as well as to yourself for the generous space afforded in the last issue. There are a few points, however, requiring correction or clarification as I would not like your numerous readers in this country, elsewhere as well as in Israel (where I noticed your Journal is very popular) to be under the impression that your Correspondent's report was in any way complete.

Organisationally, the Fourth Maccabiah was an unprecedented success, but this should not be taken to mean that it has been flawless. The Maccabiah Camp (Kfar Ha Maccabiah) had been set up and many of its buildings erected within a short space of time. Some huts were better and some not so good. The Israeli athletes were content to sleep under canvas and their section looked like an army camp on manoeuvres. Because of the inadequate amenities many of the Overseas athletes had lodged complaints with the Camp Commandant. Every effort was made to explain to the "grumblers" that the Camp did not claim to be a hotel.

Complaints were also heard that the food was either inadequate or not altogether palatable. Few, if any of the athletes, were aware that the strike in the New York docks had prevented the United States Committee from shipping tons of meat, of cereals, dried vegetables, fruit, etc., to Israel and that these foodstuffs had not reached Israel even after the termination of the Maccabiah. Prompt action had to be taken to secure food supplies from Government agencies and it was thanks to the co-operation between the Maccabi World Union and these Government agencies, that the catering contractors were able to serve three meals a day, to the satisfaction, I am glad to say, of the majority of sensible competitors. Had the food arrived from America, the rations would have been more generous and there would have been no need for groups of athletes to go out of the Camp and to supplement their rations in the Tel Aviv restaurants and cafes.

The Sports Committee of the Maccabi World Union in charge of arrangements for all competitions, whether held in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Ramat Gan or elsewhere, excelled themselves in drawing up a timetable which, despite its apparent overloading, operated smoothly, with only one or two minor exceptions. Few appreciated the difficulties of co-ordinating events with due regard to time required for the transportation of competitors from one venue to another. These were enormous, considering the inevitable interruptions caused by the Sabbath and Succoth.

Whenever a change in programme had to be made at short notice, the Maccabiah press and publicity office acted quickly by informing the public of any such changes,

through the medium of the radio, posters, leaflets, etc.

The attendance of spectators at all competitions was an all-time record and it was gratifying to those of us who were present at the Third Maccabiah, to notice the increasing and steadily growing interest of the Israel public in the many Sports events and competitions which were comprised in the Maccabiah programme.

Several team captains, including the British, had cause for serious complaints. The shortage of qualified referees and judges was acutely felt throughout the games and the fact that all competitions were controlled by the overworked Dr. R. Atlasz, sports director of the Maccabiah—almost a one-man show—contributed to friction and conflict to which the local press gave wide publicity. Whilst regretting such minor incidents, which I am sure will not recur in future, few seem to realise that to bring over to Israel for a period of a fortnight leading referees and judges was something which the Maccabiah organisers could ill-afford to do, for it would entail considerable expense. Though willing to give such services in an honorary capacity, some 25/30 referees of international standing would not be able to—nor could it be expected of them—defray their own travelling expenses as well as the cost of board and lodging during their stay in Israel.

The overloaded programme of competitions allowed the athletes little time for touring the country. This was a source of regret to all of us and many delegates who attended the 12th Maccabi World Congress which opened on September 29th, pleaded that more time be provided in connection with the Fifth Maccabiah which, as it has already been announced, is due to be held in 1957.

Here again, sight was lost by the critics of the fact that all athletes from Europe travelled by land and sea, for the cost of travel by aircraft was above their means. Consequently, some two weeks had to be spent on journeying to and from Israel and a further two weeks for their stay there. Some four/five weeks of absence by wage-earners or salaried people already amounted to

no small sacrifice. To expect them to stay for another 10/14 days in Israel, at their own expense, would be impracticable.

It has been tentatively decided, therefore, that in future, athletes will be required to make their journeys by air and that at least 10 days shall be set aside to enable the young people to tour Israel under the auspices of the Jewish Agency or of the Jewish National Fund.

On the subject of fraternisation among athletes, very little can be added to what your correspondent has already said. Fraternisation among youth of various nations is always desirable and is one of the principal aims of the Maccabiah. Language barriers often make this impossible and the short time left for leisure by the hard-pressed athletes was yet another reason which rendered this task unattainable. An improvised concert party was organised on board s.s. *Negba* on the return journey where each team entertained in their respective language, supplemented with Yiddish and with several words of Hebrew which they picked up during their brief stay in Israel.

Had there been time and opportunity, such get-together parties, attended by several hundreds of athletes of various nations, perhaps spending a few days and nights in various Kibbutzim, might have done far more good than the very many receptions which they were invited to attend practically every night of the week.

(Continued on page 16, foot col. 1)

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# BOOKS

## MEDICINE IN ISRAEL

### A NEW PATWA PAMPHLET

MEDICINE IN ISRAEL: PATWA OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK SERIES NO. 5 (Youth and Hechalutz Department Zionist Organisation, Jerusalem).

The proportion of doctors in Israel is 22.25 per 10,000 of the population. In the United States, the country second to Israel in this respect, the proportion is only 14 per 10,000. How, then, does the shortage of doctors in Israel arise?

The answer lies in the fact that 89 per cent of Israel's doctors are concentrated in the three main city centres and suburban areas, and that 50 per cent of all the country's doctors are fifty years old or more.

which Patwa's latest occupational pamphlet is the general framework within

(Continued from page 15)

There was only one aspect of the Maccabiah Games which struck me as altogether ugly. The rivalry between Maccabi and Hapoel continued, despite the agreement reached between these two Israeli organisations as a result of which Hapoel and Maccabi formed one integrated Israel national team. Once again, the red flag of the Hapoel Organisation was paraded at the Ramat Gan Stadium. Likewise, the Israel Maccabi Organisation insisted upon the participation of some 2,000 of their juvenile members in the march past, thus demonstrating their "strength and power."

All the left wing press headlined victories scored by Hapoel members, despite the fact that they formed part and parcel of the Israel team. Every day, an analysis was published of the number of medals and awards gained by members of the Israel team, but showing clearly how many of these were received by members of Hapoel and how "few" by members of Maccabi.

I drew the attention both of Maccabi and Hapoel leaders to this very undesirable demonstration for which there is no room in the world of sport, but it appears that whilst agreeing with me in principle they could not be cured of a rivalry which has become chronic and which they would not shelve in favour of the magnificent spectacle of unity among the ranks of Jewish youth from all over the world, regardless of nationality, colour or politics, whose participation in the Fourth Maccabiah made the event one of the greatest and most memorable in the annals of the young State of Israel.

P. Gildesgame

(Chairman, European Maccabiah Organising Committee).

Keats Lane,  
Earl Shilton, Leicester.

let places the situation facing the prospective doctor immigrant to Israel. Unless he is a top-flight specialist with capital at his disposal, he is strongly warned against attempting to set up in private practice in an urban area.

As against this, the Report stresses that the immigrant doctor's best prospects arise if he is both young and willing to work in rural areas.

There are five principal physician-employing institutions. They are:

- ¶ the Ministry of Health which has responsibility for district health offices, sick bays in immigrant centres, epidemiological laboratories, T.B. dispensaries, etc.

- ¶ the Hadassah Medical Organisation which has special facilities for specialists;

- ¶ the Kupat Holim (Sick Fund of the Histadrut) which covers some 60 per cent of the population and maintains hospitals, sanatoria, polyclinics and convalescent homes. Here the great need is for young doctors to work in new settlements, ma'abarot and immigrant camps.

- ¶ Malben which is an institution for the special care of handicapped immigrants, with special emphasis on TB cases;

- ¶ the Army Medical Service which needs both young doctors willing to specialise and specialists in such fields as Psychiatry, Radiology, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Ophthalmology.

Most of these institutions pay their medical personnel on the same scale as the Ministry of Health i.e. £180-£330 per month (including all allowances and increments). Both for the intending doctor-immigrant and the general reader this latest Patwa Pamphlet gives interesting insight into the conditions of the medical profession in Israel.

### SHAVIAN SOCIALISM

SHAW AND SOCIETY: *An anthology and a symposium by Kingsley Martin, Leonard Woolf, S. K. Ratcliffe, Benn W. Levy and Hugh Dalton. Edited by C. E. M. Joad* (Odham Press Ltd., 16/-).

"Earwigs!" says the psychiatrist.

"Picnics?" ventures the patient.

"Shaw," he might say. And the con-

tributors to this anthology would thunder, almost in unison, "Socialist!"

Here, then, is a selection of extracts from Shaw's political writings, especially from the earlier Fabian Tracts. The choice of pieces is well made, and together with brief, tactful comments by the editor, provide an interesting demonstration of how Socialist thought in England came to lose that particular tight-lipped quality which has continued to characterise Continental Marxism. Though one suspects that he took some of his ideas and many of his facts from the diligent Webbs, Shaw, who must be reckoned one of the cleverest propagandists ever known, had the exciting task of capturing that audience which the Fabian Society were out to win—the middle-class intellectual. For there was never any pretence that the Society was anything remotely resembling a proletarian organisation; indeed, here is Shaw specifically warning the working class against voting for bourgeois candidates. He had few illusions of the fate of cataclysmic revolutions, but even fewer about the reality of the class war.

Though most of this book is concerned with Shaw the economist, Shaw the debater, Shaw the industrious Borough Councillor and all the allied Shaws, there are also essays on his philosophy of evolution, his views on genius and woman, and a sparkling contribution by Benn Levy on the plays. One wonders whether the lack of simple human warmth which, despite Benn Levy's fierce denial, so many people find in the dramatic works of Shaw may not be due, at least in part, to a kind of emotional exhaustion from his early political activity, for much of his public work seems to have had a peculiarly *personal* quality; one evening he spent four hours arguing and talking at a meeting which consisted of three East End tailors. Much as we could do with a few first-class humane dramatists, perhaps even more do we need just one political leader of that calibre.

Norman Kreitman.

### AROUND WORLD JEWRY

UNDER STRANGE SKIES, by Harry Simonhoff, pp. 349, Index (Philosophical Library, New York. \$3.50).

Harry Simonhoff, a Florida lawyer undertook a world tour in search of Jewish communities. The quest took him to England, France, Germany, Spain

(Continued on page 17, foot col. 1)



# JEWISH AFFAIRS

## BOARD OF DEPUTIES

### STATEMENT ON BORDER

A statement on behalf of Anglo-Jewry saying that the community "was deeply perturbed and unhappy over recent tragic occurrences on the Israel-Jordan frontier" was read out on behalf of Anglo-Jewry at last Sunday's meeting of the Board of Deputies by Dr. A. Cohen, President of the Board.

The statement continued:

¶ This feeling is accentuated by the strongly worded statement issued by the British Foreign Office, dealing with only one of last week's incidents and making no mention of the 421 deaths at the hands of the Jordanians during the past three years;

¶ it deplored the loss of life and property along the frontier, whether the victims were Arabs or Israelis;

¶ it called on the Powers concerned for peace in the Middle East to exert their influence on all the Governments involved.

**Not the Way to Peace:** Introducing the statement Dr. Cohen said that the one-sided attitude of the British Foreign Office in condemning an incident in which Arab lives were lost and remaining silent where Israel lives were lost and in isolating one incident from a long series, might encourage Jordan's campaign to make existence impossible in a densely populated Israel area.

It induced the feeling that Arabs might attack Jews without any world reaction,

(Continued from page 16)

Scandinavia, Latin America, India and Israel, but the result—*Under Strange Skies*—remains oddly lifeless.

It is not until Mr. Simonhoff returns to his native blue skies, to the Jewish community of Miami, that animation enters the narrative. Within fifty years Miami Jewry has grown from scratch to 50,000, to the accompaniment of real-estate booms and depressions, organised anti-Semitism and the New Deal, the old days of personal philanthropy and the United Jewish Appeal.

The author enters into considerable detail of the post-war period, when his most interesting passages—at least to an outsider—deal with the impact on Miami Jews of the struggle for Israel, and the conflicting attitudes evoked amongst the different sections of the community.

Alan Crain.

but if the Israelis retaliated in self-defence, the world was indifferent. "That is not the way to secure peace in the Middle East," Dr. Cohen said.

**Austrian Restitution Difficulties:** "Very considerable difficulties" were being encountered in the restitution negotiations with the Austrian Government, said Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., presenting the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Austrians were not fulfilling their responsibilities towards the Jewish people, he added. An exchange of notes and views was at present going on.

Mr. Janner criticised attempts being made "to denigrate the work of the Board". He singled out those deputies who were unaware of their responsibility and attacked the Board from outside at meetings of other bodies. "It is high time we called a halt to the slandering of our own body, whether directly or by innuendo," he declared.

**Report on African Visit:** Dr. Cohen, reporting on his recent visit to South Africa and Rhodesia, said he was impressed both by the respect enjoyed by



the Board in those countries and by the vitality of the South African community. He particularly admired the wise procedure by which they supported Israel while at the same time not neglecting the community's essential needs at home.

## EDUCATION

### MANCHESTER INSTITUTE OF JEWISH STUDIES

An Institute of Jewish Studies under the leadership of Rabbi Dr. A. Altmann, M.A., was established in Manchester at a meeting presided over by the Lord Mayor, Alderman A. Moss, J.P.

The Institute is intended to serve as a research centre in the field of Jewish religious thought (philosophical, mystical and moral), and it is planning a series of scholarly publications. Lecturers are to be appointed who will be engaged in research and teaching. Post-graduates will be admitted as research students.

The Institute will seek recognition by the University of Manchester. It will also arrange extension courses for the benefit of all interested in the spiritual aspects of Judaism. In this way it hopes to make a vital contribution towards the deepening of religious insight in the Anglo-Jewish community.

The Institute will commence its work on January 1st, 1954. A number of applications for admission have already been received.

### A.J.A. FELLOWSHIP FOR HEBREW UNIVERSITY GRADUATE

An Anglo-Jewish Association grant of £500 to enable a graduate of the Hebrew University to study at a British university has gone to Yehuda Karmon, an assistant

## CALENDAR

(Times given are G.M.T.)

Sabbath begins Friday, October 30, at 4 p.m.

Readings from the Pentateuch Genesis xxiii.-xxv.18.

Readings from the Prophets I Kings i.1-31.

Sabbath ends Saturday, October 31, at 5.17 p.m.

## VOICE OF ZION

All times are G.M.T.  
Wavelength 33.3m.

### Sunday, 25th October

8.15 p.m. News. 8.22 p.m. "Personal Column"—Walter Eytan. 8.30 p.m. "Progress Report"—a further visit to the British chalituzim at Gal-Ed.

### Monday, 26th October

8.15 p.m. News. 8.22 p.m. Newsreel, including Economic Review by Avner Hovné. 8.45 p.m. "Learn a Song"—"Nivneh Artzeinu."

### Tuesday, 27th October

8.15 p.m. News. 8.25 p.m. "Names in the News." 8.30 p.m. "Sports Review," edited by Adin Theilhaber. 8.45 p.m. "Folk Instruments"—The Recorder.

### Wednesday, 28th October

8.15 p.m. News. 8.25 p.m. Agricultural Report by Michael Noam. 8.30 p.m. "From East to West"—Musical Greetings. 8.45 p.m. "The Week's News," summarised by Jack Alexander.

### Thursday, 29th October

8.15 p.m. Special Programme on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of President Weizmann.

### Friday, 30th October

8.15 p.m. Readings for Shabbat Chayei Sarah: Talk by Uri Ephrat. 8.25 p.m. News. 8.30 p.m. "Exploring the Negev," Dr. Nelson Glueck. 8.45 p.m. "Looking Around," with Michael and Martha Elkins.

### Saturday, 31st October

8.15 p.m. Shavua Tov: News; Programme Highlights. 8.25 p.m. Popular Songs sung by Yaffa Yarkoni. 8.35 p.m. "How Israel is Governed," last talk in series by Edwin Samuel. 8.50 p.m. Melaveh Malkah—Moshe Koussevitsky. 9.0 p.m. Talmud Lesson: Rabbi Yaakov Herzog.



in the Department of Geography at the Hebrew University, who will attend at the London School of Economics to study Economic Geography. Mr. Karmon is specialising in Economic and Political Geography. He is to study under Professor L. Dudley Stamp in the Department of Geography at the London School of Economics.

In this way the Hebrew University is training one of its members under a scientist who laid the basis for the World Land Utilisation Survey. Application of this method of survey to Israel is of the greatest importance for the proper planning of Israel's development.

Within the framework of the Geography Department of the Hebrew University, Mr. Karmon is earmarked to be the Department's Economic Geographer.

The A.J.A. grant is to be awarded annually.

### ISRAEL EVENING

Over 200 students from all parts of the world attended an Israel evening at the Quaker Friends International Centre.

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Proceedings were conducted by Mr. David Rivlin, emissary to the Jewish National Fund Youth and Education Department, who led the Habonim choir in a performance of Israel songs. The programme was introduced by the Students Secretary of the Friends International Centre, Miss Inge Walter. Two Israel films in colour, "Israel Journey" and "The Omer Festival" were shown. Miss Ofra Yerushalmi, a well-known Israel pianist and student in London, played Jewish melodies, and another student, Miss Alisa Wirtz, led the participants in Israel dances.

### HARROGATE SEMINAR

A weekend Hebrew Seminar was held by the Department of Education and Culture of the Jewish Agency at Harrogate last week. It was attended by students of Hebrew from Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sunderland, Newcastle and Middlesborough.

Lecturers included Prof. Ernst Simon, Professor of Education at the Hebrew University, Dr. M. Wallenstein, Lecturer in the Semitics Department at Manchester University, and Mr. Levi Gertner, Director of the Jewish Agency Education Department.

### ZIONIST FEDERATION RELIGION AND THE MODERN JEW

The modern Jew's difficulty in accepting the scholastic approach of classical Talmudic Jewish learning was stressed by Professor Simon, in his recent address to Leeds Jewry given under the auspices of the Agudat Hazonim Association and the Zionist Federation, with Mr. S. Solk in the chair.

Speaking on "The Religious Problems of the Modern Jew," Professor Simon described how political emancipation had given rise to other loyalties and interests which tended to replace the



*The British Zionist Delegation leaving for Israel, headed by Dr. I. S. Fox (third from right). The delegation took with them a message from the British Zionist Federation President, Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., to the President of Israel, promising that the Federation would do all in its power to assist Israel in its future tasks.*

single-minded devotion to religion. Yet the modern Jew was free to choose whether he would be "a servant of God or a servant of servants"; if he chose the former then he could hope for a revelation of truth at the end of a long, laborious process of thought.

Scholasticism formed the bridge between the static, eternal world of the Torah and the dynamic changing conditions of life, and it was important that the values contained in the scholastic form should be preserved for the future.

In conclusion Professor Simon expressed the hope that Jewry would overcome the tendencies towards narrow nationalism and chauvinism, and that the spirit of prophetic humanism would revive. This achieved, we would become a united people.

### HOW TO ATTAIN STABILITY IN ISRAEL

"You cannot pay anyone more in wages than he earns in relation to the country's economy," declared Cmdr. F. Ashe Lincoln, speaking last week to the Wembley and District Zionist Society on "Israel—Struggle for Stability."

Co-operation between labour and capital; harmony between political parties; levelling of wages to result in lower prices and cheaper exports; a strong armed force and help from world

### The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

To commemorate the first Yahrzeit of the late  
**First President of Israel CHAIM WEIZMANN ז"ל**

the following functions will be held

**Sunday, 1st November, 1953, at 5.30 p.m.**

(in association with the St. John's Wood and Maida Vale Z.S.)

**SPECIAL SERVICE** at the St. John's Wood Synagogue, Abbey Road, N.W.8, at which there will be unveiled stained-glass windows in memory of Theodor Herzl, Chaim Weizmann and Mordecai Eliash.

**Tuesday, 3rd November, 1953, at 8 p.m.**

**MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATION** at Friend's House, Euston Road, N.W.1.  
DETAILS WILL BE ANNOUNCED NEXT WEEK



Jewry; these were necessary to secure Israel's future, Commander Ashe Lincoln said. He praised the policy of employing money from appeals for long-term projects rather than for food supplies, but criticised the past discouragement of foreign investments and private enterprise—a policy which was now being reversed through the influence of non-Socialist parties in the coalition Government. The speaker asserted: "To achieve stability—political and economic—Israel will largely have to eradicate politics from much of her public life."

Miss B. J. Barwell presided.

**Religion—"The Essential Link":** Mr. Ashe Lincoln spoke of the need for traditional Judaism as "the essential link" between Israel and the Diaspora when he addressed a meeting of the Marylebone Jewish Society. Israel and nationalism, would only remain Jewish in the true sense if they developed on traditional lines, he said.

Mr. Donald Silk was in the chair.

#### **BORDER SITUATION—POALE ZION VIEW**

Mr. Harry Myer, newly appointed General Secretary of Poale Zion, spoke of the tense situation on Israel's borders when he addressed a meeting of the Highbury Branch of Poale Zion on Sunday.

Mr. Myer said that although he deplored the loss of life resulting from the recent raids on Arab villages, he deplored even more the conditions which had led to the raids—the constant and unceasing attacks by Arabs on Jews which had led to much greater loss of life.

If the Great Powers had protested against previous Arab attacks and had drawn the Security Council's attention to them the latest incidents might well have been avoided, he said.

#### **WOMEN ZIONISTS' REGIONAL CONVENTION**

The first Regional Convention of the Federation of Women Zionists was held at Southport last week. Representatives came from as far away as Glasgow; Leeds, Birmingham, Blackpool, Bradford, Harrogate, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Preston, Sheffield, St. Annes, and Wallasey were all represented.

The vital importance of informing and educating Jewish women in this

country and the difficulties involved were discussed during the Education Session. Members from Provincial centres were urged to organise lecture courses.

Mrs. Dora Goldstein, Honorary Secretary of the F.W.Z., reported on the favourable progress of the Jerusalem Baby Home building, and various aspects of Wizo's fund-raising were discussed.

Mrs. Tina Bloch, who presided over the Convention, closed the proceedings by recalling the great debt which Jews owe to the late Chaim Weizmann, the anniversary of whose death will be observed for the week October 30-November 6.

## **YOUTH**

### **GERMAN STUDENTS AID ISRAEL STUDENTS**

Food parcels are being shipped to Israel students by two German student organisations, the Socialist Student Alliance and the KDSE organisation of Roman Catholic student communities, "not only to provide some material succour, but so as to place on record our solidarity with the Jewish students."

Since funds are collected among the two organisations' student members themselves, who are generally impecunious, the project is very small in scale. Its sponsors intend their help as a token gesture expressive of the willingness to make amends.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE "JEWISH OBSERVER"



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**NETX THURSDAY, 29th OCTOBER, 1953, from 6 p.m.—3 a.m.**

General Dancing to **GERALDO AND HIS ORCHESTRA** and  
**VICTOR SILVESTER AND HIS BALLROOM ORCHESTRA**

**The Marchioness of Reading**, Patron of the Ball, will present the Prizes

**TICKETS: Reserved Stalls & Orchestra 30/-, Reserved Upper Circle 20/-**

**Boxes at Special Prices**

Tickets and full information from the Secretary, Queensway Hall Dance Studio, 7a Queensway, Bayswater, London, W.2. Telephone: Bayswater 6915 or from Dr. L. Schaffer, 77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 3815.

IN AID OF THE "FRIENDS OF JEWISH AGRICULTURAL TRAINING"



## Classified Advertisements

Classified Advertisements and Forthcoming Events: 6d. per word (heavy type 1/-). Box number 2/6d extra.

All announcements in this section are strictly prepaid and must be received by the first post Tuesday morning.

## PUBLICATIONS

"LABOUR ISRAEL," Mapam Journal For Zionism, Socialism, World Peace. Annual Sub. 4/6d. from Mishmar Publications Ltd., 37 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6.

## TRADE NOTICES

**I. HOFFMAN (Garments) Ltd., 31-32, Crown Street, Western Rd., Brighton. Telephone Brighton 27508. Manufacturers of popular priced dresses.**

## CATERING

**CAN I HELP YOU** with your party? Cook, Waitress, Help and arranging. Phone, Mrs. Mandl, PAD 2593.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 24th October

**EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION—BETH ZION**, Adler Hall, Adler street, E.1 M'lave Malka. Guest Speaker: Rev. R. Feldman. Guest Chazan: Rev. M. Katanka. At the Piano: F. Lewin, Esq. In the chair: A. Marks, Esq. 7.30 p.m.

**DALSTON Z.S.** 62 Montague Road, E.8. M'lave Malka. Guest Speaker: Woolf Perry, Esq., on "Israel and the Middle East." In the chair: Dr. J. Zeitlin. 7.30 p.m.

Monday, 26th October

**ZIONIST FEDERATION.** A. I. Club, 43/44 Gt. Windmill Street, Piccadilly, W.1. "Symposium on Jewish Education." Speakers: Rev. J. K. Goldbloom, Rabbi Kopul Rosen and Rabbi Dr. S. Schonfeld. In the chair: Janus Cohen, Esq. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, 27th October

**SOUTH-WEST LONDON Z.S.** in association with **BRIXTON Z.S., WEST LONDON Z.S. and WOOLWICH & DISTRICT Z.S.**, Synagogue Hall, 104 Bolingbroke Grove, S.W.11. Lecture by Prof. Ernst Simon: "Can Western Jewry Survive?" In the chair: Woolf Perry, Esq. 8 p.m.

**THEODOR HERZL (HAMPSTEAD) Z.S.**, Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Address by Rechavam Amir, Esq. (the recently appointed Consul of Israel) on: "The Last Year in Israel." In the chair: G. H. Trenter, Esq. 8 p.m.

Wednesday, 28th October

**HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB Z.S.** in association with **FINCHLEY Z.S., HIGHGATE Z.S., MUSWELL HILL Z.S. and NORTH FINCHLEY & DISTRICT Z.S.** Sun Lounge, Odeon Cinema, Temple Fortune, N.W.11. Lecture by Prof. Ernst Simon: "Can Western Jewry Survive?" In the chair: Dayan Dr. M. Lew. 8 p.m.

Thursday, 29th October

**HENDON Z.S.** in association with **EDGWARE Z.S.** Synagogue Hall, Raleigh Close, N.W.4. Lecture by Prof. Ernst Simon: "Can Western Jewry Survive?" In the chair: Alic Nathan, Esq. 8 p.m.

## CAN WESTERN JEWRY SURVIVE?

Lecture by

**Professor ERNST SIMON**  
Hebrew University in Jerusalem

**Tuesday, 27 October, 1953, at 8 p.m.**  
**SYNAGOGUE HALL, 104 BOLINGBROKE GROVE, S.W.11.**

In the chair: Woolf Perry, Esq.

Arranged by South-West London Z.S., Brixton Z.S., West London Z.S. and Woolwich and District Z.S., under the auspices of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland.

## CAN WESTERN JEWRY SURVIVE?

Lecture by

**Professor ERNST SIMON**  
Hebrew University in Jerusalem

**Wednesday, 28 October, 1953, at 8 p.m.**

**SUN LOUNGE, ODEON CINEMA, TEMPLE FORTUNE, N.W.11.**

In the chair: **Dayan Dr. M. Lew**

Arranged by Hampstead Garden Suburb Z.S., Finchley Z.S., Highgate Z.S., Muswell Hill Z.S., and North Finchley and District Z.S., under the auspices of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland.

**CURZON CINEMA, W.1**

**Thursday, 29th October at 9 p.m.**

## PREMIERE

*of a Superb French Film*

**Exceptionally Clever Comedy**

**FIRST TIME IN ENGLAND**

Tickets: 10/6, £1.1.0, £2.2.0, from  
British O.R.T., 102 Belsize Lane, N.W.3

## CAN WESTERN JEWRY SURVIVE?

Lecture by

**Professor ERNST SIMON**  
Hebrew University in Jerusalem

**Thursday, 29 October, 1953, at 8 p.m.**

**SYNAGOGUE HALL, RALEIGH CLOSE, N.W.4.**

In the chair: **Alic Nathan, Esq.**

Arranged by Hendon Z.S. and Edgware Z.S., under the auspices of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland.

## THE JEWISH AGENCY Department for Education and Culture

*Two advanced Hebrew Courses  
conducted by*

**Mr. Zvi Vardy, LL.B.**

- (a) Academic Course, preparing for the Hebrew University "Jerusalem Certificate"
- (b) Advanced Course in spoken Hebrew aiming at fluency in speech.

Time and place for Course (a) will be announced shortly.

Course (b), Spoken Hebrew, will take place on Thursdays at 8 p.m. at the Anglo-Israeli Club, 43/4 Gt. Windmill Street, W.1  
**Fees: 5/- per term.**

## WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS British Section

*announces that*

**Dr. N. BAROU, Ph.D.,**  
Chairman, European Executive, World Jewish Congress

**Mr. S. J. GOLDSMITH,**  
London Correspondent, "Haboker"

**Dr. A. STEINBERG,**  
Cultural Director, World Jewish Congress  
will speak in YIDDISH on

## WHEN WORLD JEWRY MEETS

Chairman: **Cllr. J. L. Fine, O.B.E., J.P.**

at the

**Adler Hall, Adler House,  
Adler Street, E.1**

**on Saturday, 31st October, 1953  
at 8.15 p.m.**

**Doors open at 7.45 p.m.**

Admission Free

No Appeal

## THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1

### VIEWS ON JEWISH TOPICS

## SYMPOSIUM ON JEWISH EDUCATION

*Speakers:*

**THE REV. J. K. GOLDBLOOM**

**RABBI KOPUL ROSEN**

**RABBI DR. S. SCHONFELD**

*In the chair:*

**JANUS COHEN, Esq., B.A.**

**MONDAY, 26th October, 1953, at 8 p.m.**

**Anglo-Israeli Club, 43/44 Gt. Windmill Street, Piccadilly, W.1**



# CORONATION FOREST BANQUET

## ANGLO-JEWRY PAYS TRIBUTE

The planting of a Forest in Israel of 250,000 trees to commemorate the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth was warmly commended by Lord Samuel, Ambassador Elath, Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, and other distinguished speakers at the Tuesday banquet in Guildhall.

The Forest will be sited in Galilee, immediately next to the King George V Forest. Its cost—£100,000—will be met by voluntary subscriptions from Jews throughout the Commonwealth.

## LORD SAMUEL

Lord Samuel, who presented the Coronation Forest Commemorative Volume to the Duke of Edinburgh for the Queen, spoke of the traditional link of the British Crown with the Bible and the political connection of Britain and Palestine.

"It is true to say that whoever touches Palestine, touches history," he said. In the 4,000 years since the time of Abraham what efforts, conflicts, wars, sieges, persecutions and martyrdoms had been seen on that soil; but also what intense spiritual aspirations and genius!

**This "Most Valuable Book":** Judaism, Christianity and, indirectly, Islam had grown out of the soil of Palestine, and Lord Samuel recalled "one of the most impressive moments" of the Coronation service when the Heads of the Churches had offered the young Queen the Bible, declaring: "We present you with this Book, the most valuable thing this world affords."

He recalled the early history of British rule in Palestine after the defeat of the Turks. The country, first prosperous and peaceful, had later been given over to violence. Today, too, the situation was very strained, but they were not concerned on this memorable occasion with conflicts—these would pass. "We are concerned with a longer time span in which much that has been hidden will be revealed."

Lord Samuel, who was the first Palestine High Commissioner, spoke of the interest shown by King George V in the country, and his pleasure in accepting the gift of a forest in his name.

**Israel's Changing Face:** What, therefore, could be more suitable to mark the great occasion of Queen Elizabeth's Coronation by planting another forest,



Lord Samuel—4,000 crowded years.

in her name, as the gift of Jews in Britain and the Commonwealth?

"I have made many visits to Israel," Lord Samuel observed. "Each time I found remarkable changes. When I was High Commissioner in 1920 it was a desolate land with scarcely a tree. Now it is a green landscape with trees planted where previously there had been only sand and rock."

Over 40 million trees had been planted in the past five years alone, and

afforestation brought great benefits to the country. It attracted rainfall, conserved soil and provided valuable timber. "Such is the gift today of a community proud to stand second to none in loyalty to England," he concluded.

## AMBASSADOR ELATH

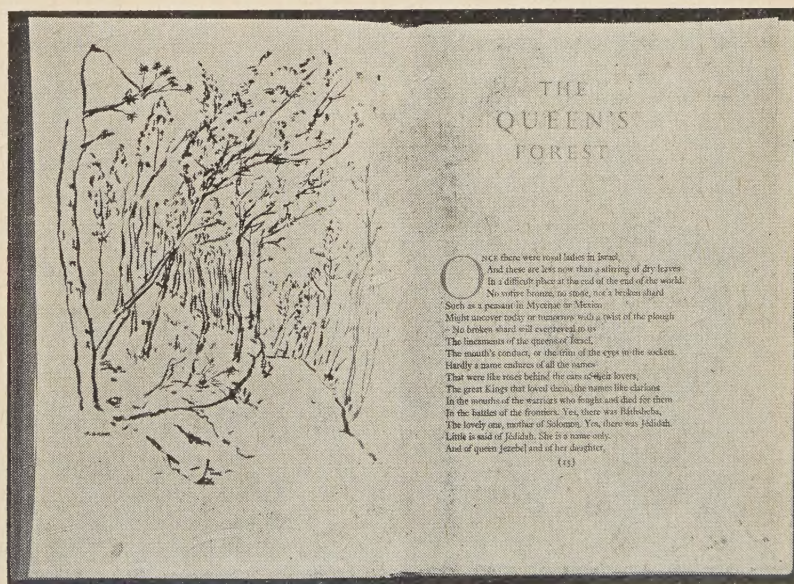
A gift of a Noah's Ark made by Israeli craftsmen was presented to the Duke by the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Elath.

"It is for me a great pleasure, as well as a great honour, to bring you this evening my Government's greetings on so historic an occasion, and to convey to you the deep appreciation felt by the Government and people of Israel for the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest Scheme, which so happily symbolises the links of friendship and the common ideals which bind our two countries together," Mr. Elath said.

Turning to the Duke, he continued:

"The special honour which falls to me tonight is a particularly happy one—that of asking your gracious acceptance of a small gift from my country for Prince Charles and Princess Anne.

**Blessing of Forests:** "This is a Noah's Ark—with its human and animal complement—carved in Israel from the wood of an olive-tree growing in the King George the Fifth Jubilee Forest. And I speak for my Government as well as for myself when I say how very glad we are to be able to offer this small token of



A page of the Commemorative Volume.





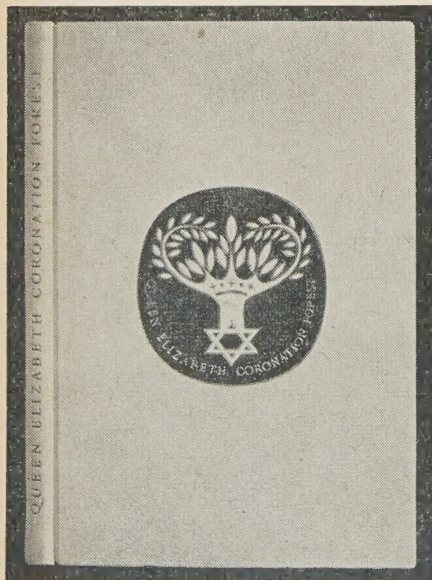
☆  
*The olive wood  
 Noah's Ark, with  
 figurines, present of  
 Israel to Prince  
 Charles and Princess  
 Anne.*  
 ☆

our gratitude for the interest and understanding which members of the British Royal Family have always shown in the Holy Land.

"We hope this Noah's Ark may serve—as through the ages Noah's Arks have served countless children—to bring alive the Bible story, and to make the Land of the Book more real and vivid for your small son and daughter.

"Perhaps, too, it may some day please them to know that their Great Grandfather's name, as well as their Mother's, is honoured throughout the Holy Land today, for the blessing of the forests which spread their greenness and shade over the once-barren hillsides, and are restoring to Israel the beauty and the fruitfulness which are hers by right.

"I think I have never had greater pleasure in offering a gift than I feel in offering this one, through you, to your children—and with it, all our heartfelt good wishes for their lifelong happiness and good fortune," said Mr. Elath.



*Cover of Book presented to the Queen.*

## SIGMUND GESTETNER

In a tribute to their hosts, the Lord Mayor, the Corporation of the City of London and the Sheriffs, the president of the Jewish National Fund, Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, told of his own half-century association with the City of London, from his childhood days as a pupil of the City of London School, through the years of the first World War, when after his military service he was admitted a Freeman of the City, until the present.

London had passed through many vicissitudes. It was bombed and scarred. But Mr. Gestetner expressed his faith that London would rise again, "just as surely as the trees of this Coronation Forest will grow."

**A Poetic Idea:** Moving a toast to the chairman, Lord Nathan, Sir Seymour Karminski said that Lord Nathan had "been something of a poet" to think of linking the Coronation with a forest in Israel.

## LORD NATHAN

The rounding-off address of the evening was given by Lord Nathan who, as chairman of the Council of the Coronation Forest, had been one of the moving spirits in the project now brought to its climax. In replying to Mr. Justice Karminski (who had substituted for Sir Simon Marks, absent through illness), the chairman recalled old memories of a similar occasion a quarter of a century ago—a banquet at Guildhall to inaugurate the Balfour Forest.

**Samuel—That Exemplar:** "Names familiar and famed from among Anglo-Jewry were represented then, and I see they are represented now," he went on. "There was the family of Reading and of Melchett, and members of the same are here this evening. Then there was

Sir Herbert Samuel, now Britain's elder statesman and present at my side."

Lord Nathan described Lord Samuel (the honorary chairman of the project) as "the exemplar to all of how a man may best be a good Jew and a good Englishman."

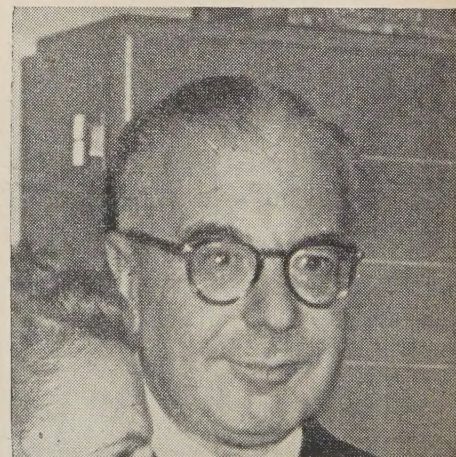
The Balfour Forest was now a living memorial to the famous man who helped Israel on her way, Lord Nathan said. Likewise, the Queen Elizabeth Forest would one day provide a green mantle for the hillside of Galilee by Nazareth; and in the well-known City of London phrase he said: "May it flourish, root and branch, for ever."

**Contributions from Servicemen and Children:** Lord Nathan revealed that the £100,000 required to create a Forest of 250,000 trees had already been subscribed and he compared this with the cost of planting the Balfour Forest 28 years previously—£15,000, a remarkable sum for those days.

The money they had now collected represented small amounts from great numbers of people, including children and members of H.M. Forces.

The chairman then paid public tribute to some of his collaborators in the Coronation Forest project: Sigmund Gestetner, the deputy-chairman; Maurice Baron and Michael Sacher, the joint treasurers; the Hon. Roger Nathan, Lord Nathan's son and the hon. secretary of the project; and Joan Stiebel, organising secretary.

**An Historic Occasion:** To the Duke of Edinburgh, he said: "By honouring us with your presence this evening you have made this a memorable and historic occasion. We hope you have found it interesting. On our part we thank you and rejoice in your presence." He requested His Royal Highness, on behalf of the Queen's Jewish subjects, to convey to her their affectionate loyalty.



*Mr. Gestetner—A tribute to London.*



# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1

Telephone: MUSeum 6111

## JOSEPH COLLIER SAYS "THANK YOU" TO TEXTILE CO-WORKERS

### TRADE-LEADERS CELEBRATE CAMPAIGN SUCCESS



Mr. J. COLLIER

It is now one year since Mr. Joseph Collier joined the Administrative Committee of the J.P.A., and in the course of this period he has proved an inspiration to our workers in many fields. His influence has been felt in several trade divisions and in some of the provincial centres, notably Glasgow. But he has especially endeared himself to his colleagues in the Textile trade. There, an already active committee has been re-invigorated and brought to higher levels of achievement than at any time since the inauguration of J.P.A. fund-raising.

Last week, therefore, Mr. Collier entertained leaders of this industry in order to express thanks to them and to voice his informal appreciation of their team-work.

The function took the form of a dinner party at the Dorchester Hotel. Some 60 leading members of the industry were present, as well as representatives of the J.P.A. Administrative committee, including Mr. Sigmund Gestetner and Mr. Hyam Morrison.

**Constructive Work:** Mr. Collier, who was given a great ovation, paid tribute to the Textile trade for its fine sense of Jewish devotion, a devotion that had been turned to concrete and constructive purposes in aiding the rebuilding of Israel. They must all feel conscious, he said, that they were participating in what was perhaps the most important task before the Jewish people—the strengthening of Israel. He was especially appreciative of Mr. Maurice Harris, their chairman, and of the Craps family (above all, Mrs. Aron Craps) for their consistent hospitality to the committee during the year, and to the secretary, Mr. M. Moser for his untiring labour.

Mr. Maurice Harris, who as 1953 chairman of the Textile trade, had served the committee faithfully throughout the



*J.N.F. Wedding Present: Merseyside Commission make a practice of presenting local newly-weds with a J.N.F. Box to which is attached a personal greeting on a silver shield. This registers the young couple as immediate boxholders and renders the "daily Mitzvah" habit-forming from the start. Merseyside delegates will tell you more about it at the Annual Conference.*

year, declared it was impossible to over-estimate the benefits within the trade accruing from Joseph Collier's influence. He was supported by Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, while Mr. Hyam Morrison wished their host many long years of activity with the J.P.A. Mr. David Clore introduced the speakers and the evening proceeded in an atmosphere of conviviality and optimism.

**Representative Gathering:** Among those present were: Messrs. I. Green and M. Leigh, the joint vice-chairmen; Harry Craps, hon. treasurer; Alec Brenner, hon. secretary; Sam Goldstein, the doyen of the Textile trade; Dennis Seigal, last year's chairman; Alderman H. Leon and Jack Steinberg, members of the Administrative committee; and L. Spielman, R. Weyl and J. Weston, all new and welcome additions to the committee.

## This week's best boxes

		£	s.	d.		
<b>LONDON</b>					<b>BRIGHTON &amp; HOVE</b>	
<b>North</b>					Brighton & Hove Burial Society (collected by Mr. Jacobs) ...	
Mrs. Fishbein, 20 Sylverster Road ...					Mr. M. Levy, 14 Hove Manor ...	11 18 0
Mrs. L. Kodash, 75 Osbaldeston Road ...					Mr. Goodman, 27 Granville Road ...	4 11 9
<b>East</b>					Mr. Gerver, 19 Princes Crsecent ...	3 0 0
Mr. Avrounin, 125 Colchester Road ...					Mr. Oberman, 48 Mitre House ...	2 3 6
Mr. B. Prevezzer, 11/12 St. Botolph Row ...					Mr. A. Rosen, 57 Palmeira Avenue ...	2 0 0
Mr. Abrams, 40 Hatton Garden ...					<b>GLASGOW</b>	
Messrs. Elco Clocks and Watches Ltd., 51 Hatton Garden ...					Mr. S. Ellis, 5 Rutherglen Road, C.5 ...	2 12 0
Mr. Griver, 66 Rochford Street ...					Mr. H. Ginsberg, 9 Struan Ave., Giffnock ...	2 12 0
Mr. A. Rosefield, 566 Mile End Road ...					<b>LITTLEOVER (Derby)</b>	
<b>West</b>					Mr. B. Gilbert, Little Mount, Milton Road, Repton ...	3 18 0
Miss N. Fox, c/o Brenner Sports, 65 Grosvenor Street ...					Mr. Previtzer, Flat 3, The Spot ...	3 0 6
Messrs. Strobbsch, 12/14 Argyll Street ...					<b>LIVERPOOL</b>	
Mr. I. Herman, 59 Oakwood Court ...					Mrs. F. Graff, 6 Lancaster Avenue, 17 ...	5 1 1
Mrs. J. Bennett, 8 Eleanor House ...					Mr. H. Braki, 47 Lodge Lane, 8 ...	3 11 6
Mrs. T. Cohen, 4 Aberdeen Court ...					Liverpool Hebrew Burial Society, Rice Lane ...	3 10 0
Mr. M. Sacher, 15 Upper Philmore Gdns. ...					Mr. A. Gordon, 179 London Road, 3 ...	3 7 0
<b>North-West</b>					Mrs. S. Silverman, 8 Balmoral Road, 6 ...	3 5 6
Mr. Cohen, 7 Grove Hall Court ...					Mr. N. Levy, 21 Glendyke Road, 18 ...	3 0 0
Mrs. T. Caine, 25 Vernon Court ...					<b>WEST HARTLEPOOL</b>	
Mr. S. Leon, 13 Llanvanor Road ...					Ald. M. Bloom, "Parkmead," Wooler Road ...	7 0 0
Mr. & Mrs. Zeleny, 29 Tudor Close ...					Mr. I. Rosen, 196 Park Road ...	3 11 7
Mrs. A. Peltz, 1 Altvanley Court ...					Mr. J. Levinson, "Teesdale," Park Road ...	3 7 3
Mrs. A. Joseph, 89 Northways ...					Mr. B. Halson, "The Haven," Wilton Road ...	2 12 0
Mr. P. Tausik, 63 Charlbert Court ...					Mr. Isaac Bloom, 73 Hutton Avenue ...	2 12 0
<b>South-West</b>					<b>STOKE-ON-TRENT</b>	
Mr. V. Lerman, 33 Christchurch House ...					Mr. J. Myers, 20 Robinson Road, Trentham ...	3 3 0
Mr. J. Hersh, 28 Corner Fields ...					Mr. T. Kay, 79 Dartmouth Ave., Westland, Newcastle, Staffs. ...	3 3 0
Dr. Golomb, 6 Braemer Mansions ...					Mr. S. Frazier, 159 Moorland Road, Burslem ...	3 0 0
Mr. Winborne, 304 Brixton Road ...					Mr. L. Samuels, 4 Avenue, Basford ...	3 0 0
<b>ABERDARE</b>					Mr. Saul Simon, 7-9 Hope Street, Hanley ...	2 2 0
Mr. S. Goldsmith, 42 New Street ...					Mr. R. Davis, Greenway, Dairyfield, Trentham ...	2 2 0
Mr. Shuman, Penwarden Road ...					Mr. B. Davis, Sylvan House, Basford ...	2 2 0
Mr. V. Freed, Abernant Road ...					Mr. A. Simon, 85 Park Road, Hanley ...	2 2 0
Mr. Goldberg, Abernant Road ...						

## BAYSWATER'S FINE KOL NIDRE RESULT

A most successful Kol Nidre Appeal this year was the earnest call made by the Rev. S. Gold at Bayswater Synagogue.

Although a small congregation, £1,050 was subscribed, and money is still coming in.

**Eastbourne:** Another handsome contribution was from the tiny community of Eastbourne. There, the handful of families subscribed £200 for the Kol Nidre Appeal.



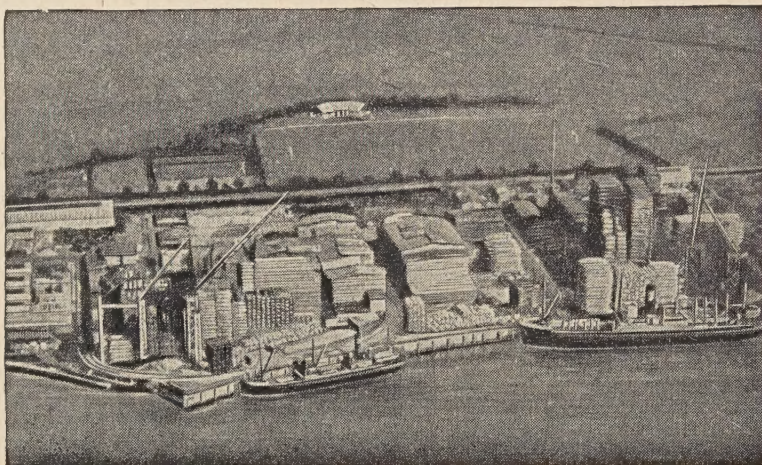
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